

The College Forum.

LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE

VOL. II. No. 6.

ANNVILLE, PA., JUNE, 1889.

Whole No. 18.

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THE COLLEGE FORUM will be sent monthly for one year on receipt of twenty-five cents. Subscriptions received at any time.

For terms of advertising, address the Publishing Agent.

Entered at the Post Office at Annaville, Pa., as second-class mail matter.

EDITORIAL.

The Board of Trustees.

The Board met Monday afternoon, June 10th. The first session was well attended. The Board reorganized as follows: President, J. B. Stehman; Vice President, Rev. C. I. B. Brane; Secretary, Rev. M. O. Lane. Visiting brethren were given advisory seats.

The President of the College in his report regretted that a complete prostration prevented him from doing his share of the academical work of the College during the year. The work was done by the other members of the faculty in a very satisfactory manner.

The attendance was not quite up to last year. The decrease is in the Normal Department. The other departments were more largely patronized than last year.

The post-graduate work was not

brought before our alumni as was expected, because of my illness.

He could not report an improvement in the financial condition of the institution. This is due to the fact that Bro. Crayton missed the co-operation he had been promised, and soon withdrew; that there was a decrease in attendance of Normal department. The slowness with which "College Day" collections are reported make the apparent deficit a large one.

I am compelled to lay down the responsible and arduous, but none the less delightful work to which I was called two years ago. I have not the strength to push the financial plans, hence give way for the election of some competent person who has. I have appreciated your kindly courtesy, and regret that Providence decrees the breaking up of these pleasant relations. I have faith in God, that out of my calamity good will come for the College, and that with proper effort and co-operation, Lebanon Valley College will finally attain a large prosperity and wide influence.

The report of Financial Agent, Rev. M. O. Lane, is clear and full. It shows the exact condition of the institution. It is given on another page.

The resignation of President Lorenz was accepted. Rev. C. J. Kephart, A. M., of Des Moines, Iowa, was elected his successor.

Miss Ella R. Hott resigned her position as Professor of English Language and Literature, and Miss Sarah M. Sherrick, of Scottdale, Pa., was elected to fill the position.

The resignation of Miss Ella M. Smith, as teacher of voice culture, was reluctantly accepted, and Miss Mary E. Johns, of Des Moines, Iowa, was elected to fill the vacancy. Otherwise, the faculty remains the same as last year.

The report of Librarian showed that about three hundred volumes were added to the Library, and that a catalogue is nearly completed.

The Board decided to secure blocks for the department of Mathematics, and to purchase maps for the department of Latin. The funds were secured during the sessions of the Board.

The Treasurer, H. H. Kreider, was re-elected, as was Rev. M. O. Lane, Financial Agent. In addition to the five non-resident post graduate courses leading to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, a course on Pedagogics and one on Science was recommended by the Faculty and adopted by the Board.

The Faculty was authorized to prepare a year's course for a "General Preparatory," to precede the Classical and Scientific Preparatory years, and that the Scientific course be strengthened by the addition of a year's work in English, Modern Languages and Science, and should be made to lead to the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy, to be presented to the Board next June.

The opening of the Fall term was changed to September 2, and its length be sixteen weeks, and the Winter and Spring terms be each twelve weeks in length.

Board passed resolutions appreciating the President's work and regretting the necessity of his severing his relation because of impaired condition of his health, and prayed the blessings of God upon him and his family.

Appropriate memorial services were held in honor of Dr. George Wagoner of Johnstown, who with wife and several children were drowned. The Dr. was a faithful member of the Board. A number of addresses were made by members of the Board.

COMMENCEMENT.

Baccalaureate Day.

With Sabbath morning, June 9th, came threatening skies. The people kept gathering, however, until the audience overflowed the permanent seating capacity of the college chapel into chairs in the aisles. The occasion was the preaching of the Baccalaureate sermon by Rev. Daniel Eberly, A.M., formerly Professor of Latin Language and Literature in Lebanon Valley College, and at another time President of Otterbein University.

The organ voluntary announced the entrance of the President and participating ministers, the class of '89, and the choir of twenty ladies, who took their places upon the rostrum. President Lorenz and Rev. Eberly were accompanied by Rev. D. R. Burkholder and Pastor D. D. Lowery. The service opened with a chorus by the ladies' choir. Rev. Burkholder announced the hymn: "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name," and after the singing, offered the opening prayer. The Faculty Quartette sang "Keep Silence," after which Proverbs 2 was read as a Scripture lesson. The congregation then sang "Hail, Great Creator, Wise and Good," and President Lorenz made the announcements and introduced Rev. D. Eberly, who preached a scholarly and spiritual sermon from Prov. 4: 26—"Ponder the path of thy feet, and let all thy ways be established."

God finds pleasure in reviewing his works; now, as on the day of creation, he pronounces them good. What God pronounces good, man will do well to consider. Nature exhibits to us infinite power, wisdom, majesty, sublimity, awe, beauty, goodness, gentleness, kindness. God's works furnish an illimitable range of thought for profitable meditation. The text, however, speaks of another kind of meditation. Though closely allied to a pondering of God's works, it is a pondering of His laws and will concerning us.

I. "Ponder the path of thy feet." Consider the course of life. Nature works the will of God and is right before him. Is thy heart right? The times may change, but God's laws are immutable. When God gave a revealed religion to man, it was complete for all time, requiring no additions nor subtractions to accommodate it to any advanced or degraded civilization. It is for man to learn the revealed and unalterable will of God and do it. But how shall men know God's will without reflection. Without this meditation men die spiritually. God's law is everywhere the same. Men without

intellectual acumen, accuracy and soundness of judgment, and careful deliberation sink into insignificance in any course of life. A few tests will determine a man's career. After the days of preparation comes the time for *action*. Thoughtless, reckless action soon brands a man as fit for no position of trust. "A double minded man is unstable in all his ways." Here then is one of God's great laws ruling in the world of action and the spiritual world, uniting under its sway christian humility and the business of life. "Ponder the path of thy feet," reflect to know the will of God, and walk according thereto. The present life is a probation. Consider diligently lest you fail.

II. "And let all thy ways be established." When a man's ways are established they, as a whole, are known to others as his character. God's agents in the formation of character are numerous. Actions display and establish character in the world's estimate. No character is valuable which lacks stability. The world has no use for men who are carried about by every wind of doctrine. Among the requisites for stable character are veracity, honesty, morality. Truthfulness is a passport. He whose word cannot be relied upon is a sore in the body of society eating its very vitals; without reliability social order were impossible. A dishonest man is fully as worthless; to destroy confidence among men is to undermine society to its ruin. A man in any respect immoral is a bane to society; the moment one stains his character he is branded as an enemy to social purity and becomes an outcast. Every man must have moral staminus or he dashes himself to pieces upon hidden rocks.

In all things man is to glorify God. Yielding to our evil inclination defeats this purpose. We are weak. God is strong. He strengthens our good purposes, and as a gracious father cares for us and loves us.

Reflections—He who ponders well his ways will yield entire obedience to God and place implicit faith in him. The obedient child enjoys the fullest measure of God's love. In prosperity man sometimes forgets his God. Adversity is a messenger of good to draw us near to God. That resignation which cries, "Thy will be done," brings strength and comfort. There is no abiding strength save in God. In him is all power. The angels ascribe all glory to him.

Study God's will in nature and his word. Follow it with unwavering faith. Be not led away by false science. Dwell upon the firm word of divine truth. The period of our

probation is making a record for each. "Ponder the path of thy feet, and let all thy ways be established."

The sermon closed with a brief but earnest address to the class. The closing prayer was offered by Pastor Lowery.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the chapel had again gathered a comfortable, large audience. The occasion was the graduation of a class of eight members in the "Bible Normal Union." The service opened with an anthem, followed by prayer by Rev. M. O. Lane. The Parable of the Good Samaritan was read as a scripture lesson by Pastor Lowery. Rev. D. R. Burkholder announced a hymn, after the singing of which the congregation was informed that Rev. C. I. B. Brane, of Hagerstown, Md., who had been announced to deliver the address, had been suddenly called to Johnstown to look after relatives and friends suffering or lost in the flood, and that the address would be made by Prof. W. S. Ebersole. The address was a setting forth of the value of the Bible Normal Union Course of study to a Sunday-School worker or Bible student, and the consequent duty of every worker to enter the Union. It was clearly shown that for a Bible student, the *Bible Normal Union* course satisfies every purpose of study in that it imparts both *knowledge* and *discipline*; that it furnishes the particular *qualities* of a good teacher in that it imparts *tact*, *enthusiasm*, *thoroughness*, and a *correct idea of his work*; that to cap all it presents a perfect model in that it holds up for imitation the life and methods of the Great Teacher, *Christ the Lord*.

Following the address, Prof. H. Clay Deaner, in a few appropriate words, presented the diplomas on the authority of Col. Robert Cowden, Secretary of the Sunday-School Board of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ.

The members of Class '89 in the Bible Normal Union, the second that has graduated in the institution, are: Miss Lillie R. Shaffner, Messrs. Reno S. Harp, Ed. E. Keedy, Wm. H. Washinger, John E. Kleffman, Wm. R. Burkholder, John A. Shoemaker and Horace G. Clair.

At 7:30 p. m., the chapel again had gathered a large audience, this time to hear the Annual sermon. After an anthem by the choir, and prayer by Prof. D. Eberly, Pastor D. D. Lowery preached an earnest and practical sermon from Matt. 7:20: "Wherefore by their fruits ye shall know them."

In the context Christ warns his disciples against pretentious characters and here tells them how they may know that they are false—by their fruits.

The text is applicable not only to a man or class of men, but all come within the scope of its application; for all men are judged according to the deeds done in the body, whether they be good or whether they be evil. We cannot know a man's real character by simply glancing at him occasionally, but we must see him in his every day life; and the sum total of the results of that life will tell what his life has been, whether it was good or bad. There is a great deal of sham in the world, which is to be found in all professions and in every condition of society. The product of a man's life can only be after its kind.

Let us notice some of the outward signs of the inward life, or the fruits which grow out of the lives of individuals. Paul mentions, in the 5th chapter of his letter to the Gallatians, the fruits of the flesh and the fruits of the spirit. We learn from the text and from the manner in which the Apostle enumerates the fruits of the flesh and the fruits of the spirit in immediate succession that we can best distinguish the good from the bad in human character by looking at them in contrast. The knowledge of the difference between the good fruit and the bad fruit will help us in deciding what our life, its work and its destiny, shall be. After all, we may be able to know of a man's inward life by these outward signs; only God can truly and thoroughly know any one, and he will at last separate the good from the bad.

An anthem and the benediction closed the twentieth Baccalaureate Sunday.

MONDAY.

Monday was by no means a "blue" day to the friends, visitors, and students of the College. The regular examinations of the classes continued until four o'clock, when the last class passed out with a sigh of relief. The testing time showed that excellent work had been done in the recitation during the term, and these final ordeals, if such they be, were safely passed.

The Board of Trustees met at three o'clock and organized by electing J. B. Stehman, from Mountville, Pa., President, and Rev. M. O. Lane, Secretary. The usual committees were appointed. The report of the President of the College, Rev. E. S. Lorenz, was then read and received. The sessions of the Board opened very auspiciously, nearly all the members being present. A few from Allegheny Conference were absent, owing doubtless to the floods that lately prevailed. The familiar face of Dr. Wagoner was not seen, who with nearly his entire family went down in the Johnstown disaster. Appropriate resolutions were passed and

memorial services held by the Board, of which mention is made elsewhere.

The crowning event of this day was of course the Commencement Concert which was given by the musical department, at 7:30 in the evening. The afternoon and evening trains brought in a large number of visitors, and by the time the concert began, the chapel was crowded to its utmost capacity with one of the finest audiences ever gathered there. Complimentary tickets were issued which made the audience a select one. The following program was rendered:

PROGRAM.

ST. SAENS.—Danse Macabre, (Two Pianos.)
Misses Funk and Eby.
MOHRING.—Legends,
Misses Smith, Evers, Forney and Eby.
LISZT.—Rakoczi March, (Two Pianos.)
Misses Evers, Erisman, Smith and Eby.
BUCK.—Creole Lovers Song,
Mr. H. A. Walmer.
OTTO.—Sparrows Twitter,
Misses Steffy, Backenstoe, Forney and Erisman.
GOTTSCALK.—Printemps D'Amour Mazurka,
Miss Ada Philips.
SCHULHOFF.—Grande Valse in A Flat, (Two Pianos.)
Miss Funk, Mrs. Faust, Messrs. J. L. and E. E. Keedy.
MATTEI.—Le Printemps,
Miss Sadie Light.
WEBER.—Jubel Overture, (Two Pianos.)
Misses Saylor and Evers.
VISCOUNTI.—La Festa Alla Mariani,
Misses Reed and Erisman.
BENDEL.—La Cascade,
Miss Anna Forney.
ROSSINI.—Inflamatus,
Miss Smith and Chorus.

Where such a high order of excellence characterizes the entire performance it is not only a delicate, but a very difficult matter to discriminate. The instrumental part of the program was not inferior to that of former concerts, and the selections were all very classical and their rendition showed a high degree of musical skill. The vocal part was perhaps superior to most of the concerts heretofore given. The Inflamatus was grand. There was a soul and an inspiration in some of the selections that at times fairly thrilled the audience. Everybody pronounced the concert one of the best things of Commencement week, and it reflects great credit upon the efficiency of the teachers in the musical department and upon the students as well.

TUESDAY.

During Tuesday the session of the Board continued with even increasing interest. More visitors came, notwithstanding the threatening condition of the weather. The interest in Commencement week does not slacken, even though rain falls in copious showers. The largest number of arrivals to-day were members of the Alumni Association, which held its meeting at 7:30 in the evening and its annual banquet after the lecture. The literary part of the program consisted of a history by Prof. A. H. Gerberich, Pottsgrove, Pa., class '88. The historian was proud of the fact that the Alumni

Association of L. V. C. has representatives in all the professions and callings of life who are proving an honor to themselves and their Alma Mater.

The address was delivered by Prof. D. D. Keedy, class of '78, on "The Relation Between the Employer and the Employed." It was a carefully prepared production on the difficult problem that is now agitating the American people, and showed great familiarity with the subject. It was well received by the large audience.

Immediately after this exercise was held the usual banquet in the spacious college dining hall. A large number of old graduates and friends of the college sat down to a "feast fit for a king." The committee deserves thanks for so grand an affair. The following toasts were given: Miss Landis—"The Ladies of the Alumni"; D. W. Creider—"Reminiscences"; Rev. H. B. Dohner—"Endowment"; Rev. J. W. Etter, D. D.—"The Future of Lebanon Valley College."

There were—fruits, cake, nuts, ice cream, candies, eloquence, wit, humor, pathos, all in proper proportions. The banquet of '89 will not soon be forgotten. Will have another next year. Thus closed the third day of commencement week.

WEDNESDAY.

The weather this morning was threatening, and the occasional showers had rather a dampening influence on the average collegian, but between the showers came some bright glimpses of sunshine, and on the whole, the weather was auspicious.

The devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. J. D. Killian, of Dallastown, Pa., after which the grades of the past term were read by Prof. Lehman, Secretary of the Faculty. At the close of which the following resolutions were put and unanimously passed:

WHEREAS, Through Divine wisdom our honored and esteemed President has been incapacitated for work during the past year, and

WHEREAS he has been compelled to resign his position, involving so great duties and responsibilities, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we as students of Lebanon Valley College express, in this public manner, our regrets for the loss we have sustained.

First, In the recitation room where the inspiration received during the first year's service, promised so much for the present and future.

Second, For the influence and inspiration we have lost through his inability during the year, which is greater than we can realize. Further, he always had and shall con-

tinue to have our sympathies and prayers for his speedy restoration, with best wishes for future success and prosperity in whatever sphere he may be called to labor.

The President, in a few well chosen remarks, replied and returned thanks for the sentiments contained.

ALUMNI MEETING.

The annual business meeting was held in the forenoon, Mr. C. E. Geyer, of Catawissa, in the chair.

The committee on Alumni Endowment reported \$2,600 secured. The committee was given full power in all matters pertaining to the Endowment. Revs. S. D. Faust and H. S. Denlinger were added to the committee.

Mr. H. E. Steinmetz, Rev. I. H. Albright and Prof. Deaner were appointed a committee on memorials.

The Treasurer was requested to have all members pay their annual dues, and amount left after paying current expenses to be handed over to Endowment Committee to be appropriated to the Alumni Endowment.

The officers were unanimously re-elected. The President appointed the same Executive Committee. It was decided to have a Banquet next year.

The arrangement for a program for the public meeting next June was referred to the Executive Committee.

IN MEMORIAM.

Prof. William B. Bodenhorn and Rev. Joseph W. Osborn.

With sorrow, we, the Alumna Association of Lebanon Valley College, have learned of the death of Prof. Wm. B. Bodenhorn, A. M., class of 1870, and that of Rev. Joseph W. Osborn, A. M., Ph. D., class of 1874. Both were men of excellent christian character and integrity, and most honored members of our association.

Prof. Bodenhorn was the efficient Superintendent of the Schools of Lebanon County for nearly fourteen years. The excellency and thoroughness of our schools are due in a great degree to his untiring labors. In his death, Lebanon Valley College has lost a staunch friend, and a co-laborer in the Normal work. The public schools have been deprived of an able teacher and supporter. His entire life has been given to the cause of education. His work has been faithfully done.

Rev. Joseph W. Osborn had been for years Superintendent of the Schools of Swansea, Mass. At the time of his death he was an active and leading minister in the Christian (Newlight) Church. He was a man of superior mental powers, and personal magnetism, a preacher of much

force and spirituality. He was a leader because of his recognized abilities and manly courage, seasoned with love.

Our brothers have been called home.

"There is no death! What seems so is transition.

This life of mortal breath
Is but a suburb of the life elysian,
Whose portal we call death."

Our brothers "stand as heavenly signs, everlasting witnesses of what has been, prophetic tokens of what may still be, the revealed embodied possibilities of human nature."

HIRAM E. STEINMETZ,
I. H. ALBRIGHT,
H. CLAY DEANER.

Committee.

CLASS DAY.

At 1 p. m. a large audience greeted the class of '89 in their class-day exercises. As is usual, on occasions of this kind, there was any amount of fun. The members of the class presented a comical appearance as they came on the rostrum with valises, grip sacks and other traveling paraphernalia, in all degrees of dress and undress, the leading characteristics of dress being the white class hat and the class colors, which were worn in all imaginable positions. The class-day motto was, "If you have tears to shed prepare to shed them now."

The skeleton in the closet of the class was evidently the Junior class; this was apparent as well from the tenor of the performance as from the skeleton which represented the Juniors on this occasion. At the close of exercises the *Resume* of 1889 was presented to the audience. While the Juniors were passing "The Raven," their class "send off."

The *Review* was edited by Messrs. R. Harp, B. T. Daugherty and Jno. L. Kenedy.

The lecture before the intersocieties by Mr. Bungay, of New York, was on "Our College Boys," and was listened to by a good audience, after which a banquet was given in the recitation rooms. On the whole, Wednesday was a very enjoyable day.

THURSDAY.

Commencement day dawned brightly. Nature was fresh and pure. The air was balmy with the fragrance of roses. The morning was all that could be desired. Long before the hour had come for the services, the chapel was filled. Many were unable to be accommodated. At 9:15 the President, Faculty and Class entered. President Lorenz welcomed the audience to the twentieth commencement. After Misses Smith and Eby played "Faust Waltz" by Liszt, Rev. I. H. Albright, A. M., of York, Pa., led in invocation. Schu-

bert's Serenade was sung by Miss Smith with excellent effect. President Lorenz announced the "General Theme—What of the 20th Century?" when the following program was rendered:

Mr. Joseph Daugherty, of Dalls-town, Pa., spoke upon "Education." "Within the last century our country has made more rapid advancement in education than in any other department. No system of public schools is so thoroughly organized and prepared for the work belonging to it, as the system in America. The college in America is a well defined institution. It is the product of American thought. Its ideal is not yet reached. In the early dawn of the 20th century, the elective system will be abandoned, and courses of study will be uniform. Academic freedom will not be applied to Colleges, but only to Universities. The University has as yet no distinctive character in America.

In the 20th Century it will be more thoroughly professional and practical. From European universities good ideas will be obtained, but the American University, like the American College and public schools, will be the product of American thought, adapted to American needs and ways.

The great need is money. The 20th Century will record a long list of endowments for general purposes and millions for new institutions, among which shall be a national university at Washington.

Modern science tends to narrowness, but in the 20th Century the devotees of science and philosophy through the teachings of christianity will become broader and more profound.

Mr. B. F. Daugherty, of Dalls-town, Pa., considered "Our Republic." He treated it as to its extent and its permanency. A comparison in territorial extent and material resources with other nations. Opportunities for development comparatively greater. Permanency—Impending evils, immigration, mormonism, political corruption, catholicism and intemperance. Principles of strength in our government, free schools, free institutions and the persuasive spirit of our institutions, with the diffusion of liberty, intelligence and righteousness. These are the elements that give to our government an assurance of an enduring character. The 20th Century will witness greater progress and development ever known in the history of the world."

Mr. S. D. Faust, of Annville, Pa., took for his theme "Lebanon Valley College."

The purpose of the oration is not to censure the past, but rather to

draw a picture of L. V. C., radiant with light or clouded with shadows, as the signs of the present be wisely or unwisely interpreted. The signs of the times must be read so as to divine the thought before the sentence is wholly complete, and men must move with integrity in obedience to the high behests of reason and of right. Behold L. V. C. in the twentieth, a dark picture. Dark if the community in which she stands hold her as a byword—if her students be regarded inferior to those of other institutions—if her faculty be measured by their popularity in the social circle—if her management inaugurate not a vigorous policy.

Look again—a bright picture—commodious buildings—thorough work—the idol of her church—a blessed instrument in God's hands to bless the lives and homes of her patrons.

This is what she ought to be and what she will be when she complies with the conditions essential to elevation among men, and when she shall have made a record which will bear the scrutiny of an exacting public. Necessary to such a record is the endowment of the college. Only the best teachers must be employed. The standard of work required of the student must be constantly raised and the question of re-location must be settled—whether it be determined to let the college remain or to re-locate it. Wise and discreet investigation must be made and a fearless policy adopted to accomplish what should be found best upon such investigation. Then shall the twentieth century open with L. V. C. on the highway to marked prosperity, and close amid the long continued strains of commendations sung in her praise by thousands whose hearts exalt her in all lands.

Mr. R. S. Harp, of Myersville, Md., discussed the "South." The devastated South is a matter of history. The muffled drum has ceased and the buzz of industry has begun. The Southern man has gone to work to amass his own fortune legally and honorably.

In the adaptation of manufactures, the South is unsurpassed. In the 20th century, Baltimore and Birmingham will be the Liverpools of America.

Free trade, a political heresy that threatens to destroy the prosperity of this people, is drawing its last breath. Protection, the written law of nations urged by Harrison as the corner stone of the structure of Southern industries, is being established. The 20th century will witness no Cleveland's messages or Mill's bill to again summon the South to slumber.

The most perplexing problem is

the negro question. Content to stand upon the street corner with no aspiration to grasp the higher prerogatives of American citizenship, we predict that he will continue to be guided by his emotional nature and that Caucasian supremacy will ever be essential to his peace and prosperity.

There will be national unity. Through education the last vestige of sectional discord will be stamped out. There will be no North, no South, but one people.

Mr. Ed. E. Keedy, of Rohrerstown, Md., had for his subject "Science."

Man's moral and spiritual natures are the highest and grandest of the universe. Morality is the science of right living here; Theology the science of the fitting for the hereafter; in the 20th century there will be discovered laws, availing man of all possible good, and keeping him from evil, providing a state of society in which man can repose with confidence.

The advance recently in moral theory warrants such hope for the future; man has a moral faculty; as this is enlightened and guided by the spirit, precepts and example of Christ, do we reach forward to perfection in morality. Morality is the indispensable ground of spiritual favor; this ultimate ground for morality is a recent declaration.

There are many movements against every form of vice; more for inculcating principles of virtue. Compare present moral statutes with that of fifty years ago. Practical ethics in individual lives will be the grandest attainment of the next century.

Theology will also be a characteristic science. The warfare against the tyranny of mediæval creeds; the tendency away from aristocratic and monarchic principles; the addition of moral consciousness and reason to enlarge revelation—will make the creed of the next century based upon the nature of man and his condition upon earth.

Physical science will assist in adjusting the relation between capital and labor. Medical science will lift the average of human life from 37 to beyond 50 years. We know very little of what is to be known; we can only train the direction of progressive thought. Science will always reveal truth.

Mr. John L. Keedy, of Rohrerstown, Md., spoke of "Literature."

A literature is the reflection of a civilization. Civilization must produce new forms of thought and expressions corresponding to the tone of the age.

In English literature of the sixteenth century we can live and move among the society of the period, but

with the Puritan incursion the literature changed. The literature of the twentieth century, then, will be dependent upon the state of society as it will be in the twentieth century.

It is difficult to say what will characterize the coming century; but the standard of morals will be higher and the evangelization of the heathen nearer accomplished. The controlling ego will yield to the better principle of deep sympathy. "*We are brethren*" will be the emblazoned torch in the light of which every line will be written.

The lyric bards will speak to multitudes of men and women who are carrying burdens that embitter life. It will be the great aim of poetry in the twentieth century to dispel the deep undertone of sadness and make people better satisfied with their lot.

Romance may live through the next century. If it be like the novel of the nineteenth century, cold and unsympathetic, then will it have a short existence indeed. It will be full of hope, not like a piano of one or two octaves, but written in a high key. The plot will not tell of the struggles of two rival lovers, but of Good Samaritans.

In magazine literature, religious discussion will be predominant. The newspapers of the twentieth century will no longer contain so large percentage of theatrical market or sporting news. It will abound in deeds of virtue and benevolence. There will be Dickens, Shakespeares, and Angelos, great benefactors and philanthropists, who will love those who need sympathy and aid those in distress.

Mr. John E. Kleffman, of York, Pa., took for his subject "The Sabbath." The Sabbath was instituted by the Almighty. The speaker spoke of the value of the Sabbath. Our individual's and the nation's relation to the Sabbath. He contrasted the Sabbath observance of the rural districts and of the cities. The tendency of the observance of the Sabbath apparently for the worse. Cities are the centre of vice. Law-makers set a bad example. The tendency is toward keeping a Continental Sabbath. The Sabbath has a bright future. There will be a change from the Sabbath of the Orient. Governments are legislating in favor of a better Sabbath observance. Natural laws require one day out of seven for rest. The church will become thoroughly aroused and bend its energies in favor of a better Sabbath. The Sunday-school and Y. M. C. A. are working nobly in behalf of a better Sabbath.

Mr. A. A. Long, of Walnut Bottom, Pa., had "The Church" for his theme. The Church considered from three considerations. *First*, Denomi-

national unity. The agitation a result of the Y. M. C. A. work. The work to be done demands unity in effort. The discordant elements of the nation will be harmonized by the forces of the Church.

Second. An enlarged spirituality, infidelity, formalism, influence of misdirected wealth and secular press, will be counteracted by religious press and a christian philosophy. The renewed spiritual work in educational institutions will influence the future leaders of thought and result in an increased spirituality.

Third. The Evangelization of the world the main object of the Church. The heathen is being rescued. Interest in mission work increasing. A marvelous uprising in our Colleges in its behalf. All nations will be christianized during the 20th Century.

"The Labor Problem," by E. Thomas Schlosser, of Boonsboro, Md., was a fitting close of the morning's theme.

Ours is a nation whose rate of material progress is unequalled. There is a conflict between capital and labor; upon it depends the fate of the Great Republic; this discontent has manifested itself to a most alarming extent. Strikes and boycotts are examples; all such attempts are disastrous to working classes, paralyzes the business of our country, and has a demoralizing effect upon society. Laboring classes have noticed the sudden accumulation of wealth and this became a cause of discontent; yet this bombardment, because of their wealth, will not put a penny into their pockets. Unless there be a unity of interest and harmony between capital and labor, we can no longer triumphantly advance in civilization.

In the 20th century there will be cessation of agitation; laborer and capitalist will unite in a common interest; there will be an elevation of the laborer; his ideas of the ruler of the universe, of virtue, political science will be enlarged. Labor will be respected; christianity and liberty know no distinction; education and the higher order of schools, the progressiveness of christianity will be an effectual remedy to effect the union. Capitalist and the laborer will strike the glad hand of friendship, and be inspired by high ideas and christian piety.

The class did most excellent; the audience repeatedly showing their appreciation of the addresses by clapping of hands. "To have spoken well, is to have studied well," was exemplified.

President Lorenz took as the basis of his remarks to the class their motto: "*Ad astra per aspera.*" His words were from the heart, and

brought tears from scores. They fell like a benediction from a father to parting children. The degree of A. B. was conferred upon Messrs. B. F. Daugherty, S. D. Faust, R. S. Harp, John and Edward Keedy and A. A. Long. The degree of B. S. upon Messrs. Joseph Daugherty and John E. Kleffman. Mr. E. F. Schlosser was awarded a diploma.

The President, on the unanimous action of the Board of Trustees, conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity upon Rev. Daniel Eberly, A. M., of Abbottstown, Pa. He then stated that Otterbein University had conferred upon Prof. Bowman the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

The President seemed too full for utterance. He said "What shall I say? This is the last time I shall stand before you and speak in my present capacity. God called me two years ago. I accepted the call because I felt it was God's call. I lay down my work, because of His call. I am glad that a larger man, physically and mentally, has been elected my successor—Rev. C. J. Kephart, of Des Moines, Iowa. He comes not as an experiment, as I did, but has had two years of successful experience as President of a College, and a number of years as Professor of Mathematics and the Languages. He has accepted by telegram. I would bespeak for him the hearty support of the Trustees, Alumni, Students and friends. Don't let him bear all the burdens; they are too heavy for human strength. Bear your part. Give him your prayers and sympathy."

The Class Song was then sung with much feeling. The music was by John L. Keedy; words by Ed. E. Keedy. Rev. J. W. Etter, A. M., D. D., of Lebanon, Pa., pronounced the benediction, and the Commencement of 1889 passed into history.

The music was furnished by the teachers of the Musical Department of the College—Misses Evers, Smith and Eby.

Congratulations and farewells followed. The first trains carried many away. Soon the college, which was all life and buzz for the past week, looked deserted. The past year was a most successful one. Lebanon Valley College has done a noble work. The inspirations of what has been achieved prepares for the larger possibilities of the future. Let there be a grand rally, for students and endowment, during the vacation.

A Reception.

The President and Mrs. Lorenz gave a reception to the Faculty, Board of Trustees, Alumni class of '89, students and friends, Saturday,

June 8, from 7 to 10 p. m. The outside of their home was beautifully decorated with Chinese lanterns. About 200 guests were present. The Faculty assisted in the entertainment. The students regretted that their highly esteemed President's health hindered him from actively participating in the joys of the occasion. Their hospitality was highly enjoyed by all.

Art Exhibition.

The great attraction of Commencement week was the Art Exhibition. Miss Sheldon, the teacher of Art, arranged the catalogue of the exhibits, for the convenience of visitors, which gave the name of each piece of work and by whom executed. The arrangement was most excellent. The department has always had fine exhibits, but this year's excelled any previous one in variety of work and skill in execution. Visitors and friends were emphatic in their commendation and praise. The following is a list of exhibits:

Paintings in Oil—MARY BATDORF.

A Spring Chorus, Duingsfield; A Cabbage Woman, Duingsfield; Evening; Kitten; Moonlight; Winter, F. Dudart.

MINNIE BURTNER.

Roses, E. Vouga; Winter; Winter in the Woods, Hasbrouck.

IDA BOWMAN.

Moonlight; The Mill; Arbutus, E. Vouga; Wild Roses.

CARRIE EBY.

A Roman Peasant, Parker; In Dreamland, M. Limain; Back of the Beach, Rehn; Study of Lemons, McCloskey.

LENA ERB.

Winter Landscape, Bredow; Switzerland, Zellar.

ANNIE GENSEMER.

Apple, V. Danton; Laughing Man, V. Danton; Sunset in the Village, Crane; Spring, L. Ochtman; Major Molly, H. Baron; A Wharf Scene, Stocknell; Study of Birds; Tennyson; Venus of Melois; Studies from Casts.

WARREN HENRY.

The Society of Friends, Herring; Landscape; A Yacht Race off Sandy Hook.

MAME IMBODEN.

Coming from Pasture, Zeller; Going to Pasture, Zeller; Marine, E. Moran; A Wreck, E. Moran; Off the Coast of Maine, E. Moran; Valley of the Wyoming, Hamp; Landscape, Krause; Head of a Steer, J. M. Hart; Winter, Hearts are Trump, F. Day; Evening, Gallon; The Elopement, C. Weldon; Jacqueminot Roses, M. Brown; Dogwood, M. Brown; Poppies, Good-

year; Apples, Goodyear; Oranges, Goodyear; Pansies, Mausy; Birds; Deer, Landseer; Head, E. Welby; Grapes from Nature.

ANNA KEEDY.

Azaleas, G. Lambin; Anemones, B. Rhinehart; Peonies, A. Barnard; Mending Nets, W. Satterlee; Marguerite, E. Scanell.

WILLIE KREIDER.

A Bit of Gossip, Moran; Cherries, A. I. H. Way; Old Holland Canal, Krause.

ANNA KINNA.

Pansies, Maury; Yellow Roses, C. Goodyear.

SALLIE KRIEDER.

Landscape, Zellar; Cur-de-lis, C. Goodyear.

JENNIE KREIDER.

A Woodland Reach, J. Rix; Sunset, W. H. Hillard; Yellow Roses.

HATTIE LANE.

Jacqueminot Roses, V. Dagon; Autumn, R. Gallon; Clematis, E. Vouga; Birds of Paradise, E. Welby.

CARRIE LETTERMAN.

Yellow Rose, C. Goodyear; Water Lilies, E. Vouga.

LILLIE MYERS.

Iris, B. Rhinehart; Tabby Cat, H. Maguire; Dog; Tulips, C. Goodyear; Scotch Roses, C. Goodyear; In the Hartz Mountains; Moonlight, Bungle.

LILLIAN QUIGLEY.

Carrickfurgus Castle, Krause; Dutch Boats, A. F. Bunne; Mt. Desert Island, E. Moran; Winter, K. Nonan; Kingfisher, E. Welby.

MARY SHENK.

Off the Welsh Coast, Walters; A Summer Day, Van Elten; Through Meadows Green, Cookman; Moonlight, A. Quinion; Cold Comfort, Waller; He loves me, Loves me not, Thurlstraep; A Girl I Know, Dielman; The Spinner, Satterlee; Roman Peasant, Nicholas; Study of a Cow, Wiggins; Girl and Dog; Sleeping Baby, I. Waugh; Tulips, V. Dagon; Ducks; Studies from Nature: Corn, Grapes, Creeper and Flowers.

JUSTINA L. STEVENS.

Lilacs, V. Dagon; Morning Glories, Conkey.

ELVIRE STEHMAN.

Pansies, E. Vouga; Lilies, G. Lambkin; A Short Sketch, H. Chase.

GEORGE STEIN.

Landscape; Snow Scene; Flowers, E. Tonga.

Drawings by Sadie Flick, Vane Jenkins, Annie Kreider, Eddie Kreider, Frank Lane, Karl Lorenz, E. J. Meister, Nora Steffy, John Saylor and Byron Saylor.

REPORT

Of the Financial Agent of Lebanon Valley College, to the Board of Trustees, June 12, 1889.

BALANCE ACCOUNT OF JUNE 5th, 1889.

Bills Receivable,.....	\$7,436 14	Bills Payable,.....	\$17,974 78
House and Lot,.....	2,000 00	Endowment,.....	7,105 00
Pa. Conference,.....	1,000 00	Personal Accounts,.....	6,556 40
Contingent,.....	410 00	Stock Balance,.....	30,512 35
College Forum,.....	11 02		
Treasurer's Account,.....	203 37		
Cash,.....	494 80		
Real Estate,.....	50,000 00		
Personal Accounts,.....	593 20		
	<u>\$62,148 53</u>		<u>\$62,148 53</u>

LIABILITIES.

1 Mortgage,.....	\$10,000 00
1 Mortgage,.....	5,000 00
Notes,.....	2,974 78
Personal Accounts,.....	6,556 40
Endowment,.....	7,105 00
Stock Balance,.....	30,512 35
	<u>\$62,148 53</u>

ASSETS.

Bills Receivable, Contingent,.....	\$3,741 14
" " Endowment,.....	3,695 00
House and Lot,.....	2,000 00
Pa. Conference,.....	1,000 00
Contingent,.....	410 00
College Forum,.....	11 02
Treasurer,.....	203 37
Cash,.....	494 80
Personal,.....	593 20
Real Estate,.....	50,000 00
	<u>\$62,148 53</u>

July 1st, 1888, By Stock Balance, \$32,195 96

June 5th, 1889, " Stock Balance, 30,512 35

Increase of Debt.... \$ 1,683 61

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT, Embracing Boarding, Dormitory and Laundry.	COST.	INCOME.	GAIN.	LOSS.
Fall Term,.....	\$1,495 27	\$2,792 24	\$1,296 97	
Winter Term,.....	1,108 98	1,964 76	855 78	
Spring Term,.....	954 14	2,395 01	1,440 87	
	<u>\$3,558 39</u>	<u>\$7,152 01</u>	<u>\$3,593 62</u>	
LITERARY DEPARTMENT.				
Fall Term,.....	\$1,986 74	\$1,151 66		\$ 835 08
Winter Term,.....	1,491 75	769 38		722 37
Spring Term,.....	1,380 50	787 15		593 35
	<u>\$4,858 99</u>	<u>\$2,708 19</u>		<u>\$2,150 80</u>
MUSIC DEPARTMENT.				
Fall Term,.....	\$ 403 60	\$ 719 04	\$ 315 44	
Winter Term,.....	318 38	472 60	154 22	
Spring Term,.....	362 20	617 70	255 50	
	<u>\$1,084 18</u>	<u>\$1,809 34</u>	<u>\$ 725 16</u>	
ART DEPARTMENT.				
Fall Term,.....	\$ 198 60	\$ 169 25	\$	\$ 29 35
Winter Term,.....	138 50	141 58	3 08	
Spring Term,.....	141 50	200 19	58 69	
	<u>\$ 478 60</u>	<u>\$ 511 02</u>	<u>\$ 61 77</u>	<u>\$ 29 35</u>
NORMAL DEPARTMENT.				
		Net Gain, \$	32 42	
Spring Term,.....	\$ 227 00	\$ 342 66	\$ 115 66	

Respectfully submitted,

M. O. LANE, Financial Agent.

Notice.

The Librarian is making an effort to complete a set of College Catalogues for preservation and reference. There are still wanting the catalogues of 1867-'68-'69-'70-'71. Whoever can furnish one or more of these will confer a great favor upon the institution by so doing.

Rates of Advertising in the College Forum.

	1 year.	9 mo.	6 mo.	3 mo.	1 mo.
1 page . . .	\$36 00	\$28 00	\$20 00	\$12 00	\$7 00
½ page . . .	20 00	16 00	12 00	8 00	5 00
¼ p. or col. . .	15 00	12 00	9 00	6 00	4 00
¼ page . . .	12 00	10 00	7 00	6 00	3 00
½ column . . .	9 00	7 00	5 00	3 00	2 00
¼ column . . .	5 00	4 00	3 00	2 00	1 00

"College Day" Report.

The following is the report of the amount of money received of "College Day" offerings this year, up to June 25, 1889:

EAST PA. CONFERENCE.

Lancaster Circuit, A. M. Hackman, (of last year's collection, received Jan. 15, 1889).....	\$ 4.00
Manor Station—William Beach	8.40
Annville—D. D. Lowery	46.35
East Harrisburg—M. J. Mumma.....	19.03
Middlet'n Centennial—H. D. Lehman....	11.20
Ephrata—L. R. Kramer.....	20.00
Paradise Station—A. L. Shannon.....	21.40
Lancaster Covenant—E. L. Hughes.....	6.85
Mount Joy—H. C. Philips.....	6.00
Highspire—J. F. Smith.....	9.50
Mt. Pisgah, Phil'a—Z. A. Weidler	10.50
Ruhl's Station—S. C. Enck.....	3.00
Memorial, Harrisburg—S. D. Faust.....	35.62
Oberlin Station—G. B. Daugherty.....	9.50
Middletown—Thomas Garland	5.31
Trinity Church, Lebanon—J. W. Etter.....	24.00

\$240.67

PENNA CONFERENCE.

Dillsburg Circuit—J. B. Weidler.....	\$ 6.00
Newburg—J. D. Fried	30.00
Greencastle—T. Wagner.....	4.00
West Fairview Station—J. H. Young....	5.75
York, 1st Church—I. H. Albright.....	24.50
Winterstown Circuit—J. C. Gardner....	5.0
Shippensburg—J. W. Houseman.....	7.10
York, 2d U. B. Church—J. T. Shaffer....	4.00
Rayville Circuit—Wm. H. Young.....	12.75
Bolling Spring—A. R. Ayers	12.00
Scott St. Baltimore—C. M. Burtner.....	20.00
Big Springs—W. R. Burkholder.....	11.34
Eschol Mission—G. A. Sparks.....	3.10
York Springs—J. S. McDermad.....	3.50
York Springs—D. H. Barshinger.....	1.58
Manchester Church—J. P. Anthony.....	2.25
Chambersburg—D. Speck.....	5.42
Mt. Wolf Circuit—W. H. Shearer.....	6.64
Salem Church, Baltimore—J. P. Miller....	15.65
North Balto. Mission—J. L. Grimm	5.00
Shiremanstown—D. W. Sollinger	13.50
Dallastown—J. D. Killian	7.50

\$206.48

EAST GERMAN CONFERENCE.

Shamokin—H. B. Spayd.....	\$15.00
Grantville Circuit—M. B. Spayd.....	16.28
Avon—J. Shoop.....	7.00
Otterbein Baltimore—Wm. Mittendorf....	21.00
Lehigh Mission—I. B. Koons.....	2.50
Salem U. B. Church, Lebanon—D. S. Longanecker.....	27.64
Myerstown—J. P. Smith.....	10.17
Catawissa—G. Meyer.....	2.40
Mt. Carmel—J. G. Fritz.....	8.97
Lebanon 3d Church—W. H. Uhler.....	2.58
Allentown—M. J. Heberly	5.01
Susquehanna Circuit—C. A. Mutch.....	8.00

\$126.54

MARYLAND CONFERENCE.

Keedysville—L. O. Burtner.....	\$24.75
Myersville—W. L. Martin.....	8.50
Williamsport—S. N. Snell.....	8.53
Hagerstown—C. I. B. Braine.....	11.00

\$52.78

ALLEGHENY CONFERENCE.

Orbisonia—A. Davidson	\$ 3.00
Grand total.....	\$629.47

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The College Forum.

LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE

VOL. II. No. 7.

ANNVILLE, PA., JULY, 1889.

Whole No. 19.

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THE COLLEGE FORUM will be sent monthly for one year on receipt of twenty-five cents. Subscriptions received at any time.

For terms of advertising, address the Publishing Agent.

Entered at the Post Office at Annaville, Pa., as second-class mail matter.

EDITORIAL.

An education is not merely facts and knowledge stored away in the mind. It is what one becomes. The enlarging of his whole nature, mind and heart. The power of thought, and mental acumen. An education, without heart culture, at best is very defective. To be a man requires a full development of soul and mind.

The Fall Term of the College opens September 2. This date is one week later than was announced in the catalogue. The Board of Trustees, at their meeting in June, made the change. This will be of great advantage, because the intense heat of August always interfered with the work. The terms will be more equal. The Fall will be sixteen weeks, and Winter and Spring each twelve.

THE season of ingatherings is at hand. Every one seems busy. Why this bustle and hurry? It means improve the opportunities while they are at hand. They will soon be gone and bleak winter will have come. It carries with it a lesson to the young. Make the most of the present. Prepare yourselves for the adversities and life that will soon be yours. The sowing time of your life is here.

IF any reader of THE FORUM knows of any young people who are thinking of attending college, or who should go, they will confer a favor by sending us a card with their address. Call their attention to Lebanon Valley College and the superior advantages offered in the literary courses, music and art, of the Christian influences that are constantly at work. If our friends will help us we will have our halls full next Fall.

PRESIDENT KEPHART reached Annaville the 12th inst. He will at once enter the field for students and general college work. He wishes us to state that he enters upon the work assigned him with great hope for its success, and he hopes for and expects the hearty co-operation of all the friends of the college. He is in earnest, and has taken the interests of the college upon his heart. Let there be a grand rallying to his support. Give him your prayers and sympathies.

It has been arranged to hold the re-union of the United Brethren at Mt. Gretna on the 3d of September. There is not a more delightful place in the east, and none more suitable for such a gathering. The inaugural of President Kephart will take place there. There will be addresses by prominent men of the church. A

special feature will be the music. As soon as arrangements are completed, full particulars will be given by circulars. The August FORUM will contain full program.

ACCORDING to the Report of the Department of Education, an education increases a man's powers of usefulness and of gaining wealth from twenty to fifty per cent. The present is pre-eminently practical. Men count the cost and look for the profit and benefits derived from an investment. In an education, all of the advantages cannot be reckoned, such as enlarged manhood, higher ideals, and good to person who has acquired the culture, but from the material benefits, parents should be eager to give their children this advantage. You love your children, and how can you not give them this advantage when their future happiness, usefulness and means of accruing wealth will be so increased.

Vale.

In laying down his office the writer feels that a few words of kindly appreciation of the help and sympathy he has received on all hands during the period of his incumbency should be written. The church at large in the East has been very kind, and has made the work, difficult and harassing as it inherently is, a delightful one by its sympathy and appreciation of efforts put forth. The co-operation of the itinerants in their efforts to secure students and College Day funds has been particularly grateful to my feelings. My relations to the Board of Trustees officially and personally have been characterized by the kindest unanimity and responsiveness to plans proposed. The goodwill and devotion of the faculty have been tested in health by the greater amount of work imposed, and in illness by the greater burdens of responsibility to be borne and never found wanting. From the

depth of my heart I am grateful to these noble men and women who stood by me in prosperity and adversity, and who shall not be forgotten. To all these and to the students whose uniform courtesy and thoughtfulness made the most onerous of a college president's duties—the discipline—an easy task, I bid farewell officially, and trust that the providence that calls me away is preparing larger things for them all, and for the College, than if I had been permitted to remain. Rather to give vent to my feelings of interest in the College under its new administration than because it is needed, I desire to commend to the friends and patrons of Lebanon Valley College its new president, the Rev. C. J. Kephart, A. M., and to ask for him the same cordial and hearty sympathy which made his connection with the institution a pleasure. President Kephart is loading up a great burden, and I need hardly say cannot carry it alone. He is a man of large power, but he must not be expected to furnish all the motive power. He is leaving a delightful pastorate with practically a larger income to carry heavier burdens and to endure greater anxieties. He should not be allowed to make all the sacrifices. If the College is to be permanently established somebody must make financial sacrifices and large ones at that. President Kephart comes as no mere experiment. Avalon College is a monument to his enterprise and wisdom, for it was under his administration as president there that it was lifted from an academy to its present grade. As professor at Western College, he had abundant opportunity to study college financiering in all its details. He is a conservative, cautious man, yet withal full of energy and enterprise. The patrons of the College may therefore rest securely in the assurance that if good direction and management only are required the College is destined to make great progress under President Kephart's direction. If success is not won, I am sure it will be due to the lack of financial co-operation on the part of these United Brethren, to whom God has given financial success for such a time as this.

Again thanking all with whom my official duties brought me into relations for their uniform courtesy and kindness, and for their patience with my many shortcomings, I invoke God's blessing upon them all and upon the institution for which we have labored and prayed.

E. S. LORENZ.

Nothing is so swift in its progress as calumny; nothing is more easily circulated, and nothing can be more widely spread abroad.

The Retiring President.

When president Lorenz accepted the presidency of Lebanon Valley College, a bright day dawned. He brought life, hope and confidence. No one thought that within two years he would be compelled to lay down the work because of prostrated health. But those two years are years of growth, spiritual awakening, of gathering friends, and large sowing. There was reaping too. Large reaping will follow in the near future. The key-note of his administration was endowment. His plans for \$100,000 were heartily endorsed by all. The way is prepared for large giving. The plans were not worked because of his failing health. His successor will carry to completion his endowment plans. He inaugurated "College Day" which has been productive of great good to the College. The success attended has proven, as he advocated, that nothing short of an effectual productive endowment will bring the needed relief to the college, and make her secure against financial embarrassment.

The co-operation of the Presiding Elders was brought about by him. They did most excellent work, and their aid did a great deal towards making "College Day" a success. He enlisted their aid in other departments of College work. The permanent organization of the Elders to help the endowment was most wise.

The COLLEGE FORUM was his child. THE FORUM's mission has been productive of rich fruitage. The College can not do without it. It is a part of her life. The College would be handicapped without her monthly visits to a thousand homes. It is the only means the College has of bringing her merits before the church, and educating the church in giving to the cause of education, not as an act of charity, but that supporting the College is a Christian duty and a means of grace. THE FORUM has not reached his ideal, but it has done a good work. We hope its future will be brighter. It is the purpose of those who shall have the care of this child, to foster it. No president has done more for the College; none was more highly esteemed by its students and friends. He was firm in his discipline, yet kind and sympathetic, and guarded the interests of the students with a parental care. His very presence was an inspiration. His piety and strong faith in prayers, deepened the religious influence of the College, and made the students more thoughtful and religious. All loved him. His labors have only begun to bear fruit. The seed has been sown in tears, and watered by his prayers. In his laying down the burdens, his

interest in the College has not ceased. The College will continue to have a warm place in his heart, and his prayers and support. He carries with him the best wishes of faculty, students and friends. Wherever he goes our prayers accompany him.

Rev. C. J. Kephart, A. M.

It is always a satisfaction, when making up a judgment of anyone with whom we are about to be associated, to know what his standing has been among those with whom he was previously associated. If kind words, both before and after election from intimate friends and co-workers, can be relied upon, and we are sure they can, the friends of Lebanon Valley College may heartily congratulate themselves on their new president, the Rev. C. J. Kephart. We add what the leading paper of Iowa, the *Daily Iowa Capital* of Des Moines, has to say of him:

"Last night the wire brought the news of the election of Rev. C. J. Kephart, of this city, to the presidency of Lebanon Valley College, located at Annville, Penna. This is no doubt a good selection for the school, but Rev. Kephart will be missed by the U. B. church in this city which he has served so faithfully for several years. Mr. Kephart is not only a competent man but he is also an indefatigable worker. The society which he served in this city has gradually grown under his administration. His earnest christian life as manifested in all his labors has won for him the confidence and esteem of the community and the especial love of his congregation. We rejoice in the success of the reverend gentleman, and in this entering upon an enlarged sphere of usefulness, if there is a larger field than the pulpit, but we are sorry to have him and his family leave Des Moines. Mr. Kephart has the elements to make an efficient and popular college president. He is in the prime of life, hardly having reached his best years yet, being only 37 years old."

Our Colleges.

The American college has grown up with Christianity and liberty. This trio is inseparable and co-extensive. None can exist alone nor become symmetrically expanded and reach perfection without the support and co-operation of the others. Our Pilgrim fathers realized this and planned accordingly. Wise measures were taken that their child—the College—might grow and develop with the development of the country. Their colleges had small beginnings. They endowed them with their

wealth—their tears, prayers and poverty. When their material wealth grew, the colleges received a large proportion, until to-day they are well equipped and amply endowed. Every year they add thousands of dollars to their productive funds, and build large, commodious buildings, libraries and halls.

Our church is over one hundred years old. Forty-two years ago our church began to look after the Christian education of her children. To-day we have no less than sixteen colleges, seminaries and academies. We are glad for them. They are sowing precious seeds and preparing those who shall lead our church to greater triumph, and who shall be the defenders and promulgators of the truth of Christ.

It is a wonder that they have accomplished what they have. They have the approval of God, or they could not have been productive of such marvelous results. Had they been fortified against any possibility of running into debt, by a large productive endowment from their creation, (because they have virtually sprung from nothing), at least ten-fold more would have been accomplished for Christ and the Church.

It has been unfortunate that our schools have so long been without an endowment sufficient to meet their demands and compelled to struggle for a bare existence. The mistake has been made. Talking about it will not change it. Year by year the debts are growing. Action is needed. Our church is growing at the rate of ten thousand members a year. The church sees that to be aggressive she must look after the schools. The address of the bishops at the last quadrennial laid stress upon this matter. The endowments of our Colleges is the greatest, most pressing and important work the church has to meet. Let the College die and the church will die. It would be suicidal so to do. To create a child and let it die would be ignoble and a reproach to any christian people.

Two of our Alumni send echoes on endowment. Let friends read and act.

YORK, PA., JUNE 4, 1889.

DEAR BROTHER:

It seems to me that the college fathers ought to take some speedy and definite steps now towards raising \$100,000 endowment for Lebanon Valley College. This is an absolute necessity, not only to spare the life of the institution, but to fit it for thorough aggressive work. Those who have the experience of running a first-class institution of learning know that no college is able to pay its running expenses from the income derived from boarding, tuition,

etc. Some people may not know how this can be, but nevertheless it is a fact; and facts are stubborn things. The April number of the COLLEGE FORUM of '88, shows that the deficiency for a single term was \$783.52. What must the deficiency be for an entire school year? There has been a deficiency every year in the history of L. V. C. It must continue to occur until it has a heavy endowment. The duty of the board of trustees is plain. Endow it. It must be done, and now when the College has received a fresh "boom" in its grand work for God and the church, is the time to do it. The late Wm. Bittinger recently only did what some others would be just as able to do, if they were only willing. Who is willing? Who? If this endowment can not be raised now, how long must we wait until it can be raised? The friends of the College have the money, but they have not as yet paid it over to the treasurer. Friends, pay it at once.

Yours for L. V. C.,

I. H. ALBRIGHT.

NORMAL AND CLASSICAL ACADEMY, }
BUCKHANNON, W. VA., June 6, '89. }

DEAR BROTHER: I am greatly pleased with the efforts now put forth to secure an endowment for Lebanon Valley College, my *Alma Mater*. The perpetuity and usefulness of the College demand an endowment at once. Already too much time has passed by without it, thus hindering the College in its work, and even endangering its life. The expenses of running such an institution are great, and the income from tuition and boarding is not sufficient to meet these necessary expenditures. The only remedy for this is in endowment. The friends of the College should know this and act accordingly. Let all those to whom God has entrusted wealth, carefully, prayerfully and promptly consider the needs of the College.

Business men like to make safe and profitable investments; in endowing a Christian institution of learning they make an investment that is both safe and profitable. God's watchful eye will ever be upon it, and the returns will be throughout all time to come. Marble monuments are insignificant and speechless; a donation to an educational institution is Godlike in intention, and tends to immortalize the name of the donor, and future generations will behold a magnificent monument, and exclaim: "By it, he being dead, yet speaketh." All our leading colleges and universities are heavily endowed. If this were not so they could not succeed so grandly. Let Lebanon Valley College have one hundred thousand dollars and she will soon take her place among leading institutions.

The Alumni, in obligating itself to raise \$10,000 towards the endowment of the President's Chair, has done well. It is right for those whom the College has trained and equipped for life's work to take the initiative. I am ready to share in this effort. Finally, let all pray and pay for Lebanon Valley College.

Yours truly,

W. O. FRIES, Class of '82.

Millions for Colleges.

Almost a Tidal Wave of Endowment for Educational Institutions.

[From the Philadelphia Press.]

The growth of college endowments during the year cannot yet be fully determined. The following table shows the amounts received by a number of the leading colleges so far as already announced:

Allegheny College,.....	\$10,000
Bates College,.....	75,000
Boston University,.....	100,000
Bowdoin College,.....	20,000
Brown University,.....	187,000
Bucknell University,.....	25,000
Centenary College,.....	25,000
Colby University,.....	15,000
Cornell College,.....	10,000
Cornell University,.....	265,000
Georgetown College, Ky.,.....	50,000
Hamilton College,.....	30,000
Haverford College,.....	15,000
Heidelberg College,.....	28,000
Hillsdale College,.....	17,000
Johns Hopkins University,.....	100,000
Knox College,.....	25,000
Lake Forest University,.....	500,000
Madison University,.....	100,000
Middlebury College,.....	50,000
Mount Union College,.....	10,000
Northwestern University,.....	25,000
Oberlin College,.....	45,000
Pennsylvania College,.....	18,000
Princeton College,.....	225,000
Rutgers College,.....	90,000
Smith College,.....	12,000
St. Lawrence University,.....	50,000
Syracuse University,.....	365,000
Swarthmore University,.....	25,000
Tufts,.....	135,000
University of the City of New York,.....	50,000
University of the South,.....	50,000
Vassar,.....	222,000
Vermont University,.....	30,000
Wells College,.....	30,000
Wellesley College,.....	36,000
Wesleyan College,.....	60,000
Western Reserve University,.....	113,000
Williams College,.....	152,000
Wofford College,.....	10,000
Yale (more to-day),.....	275,000

Total for 42 colleges,.....\$3,675,000

Personals.

[Any announcement of Personals in Society items will not be repeated here.]

Prof. A. H. Gerberich, class of '88, has been making stated calls to our village.

Mr. C. J. Barr, of class '82, sings in Mr. Robert Coleman's church, at Lebanon, Pa.

Prof. Goho and family are visiting Mrs. Mower, Mrs. Goho's mother. The Professor looks well.

Dr. George Hursh, class '76, who graduated in the spring, is now taking a post-course in Berlin, Germany.

Prof. George Bierman, class of '78, received the degree of Ph. D. in course from Otterbein University at their last commencement.

Prof. Bowman spent June 25 in Lancaster, attending the examination of the State Normal School. He also visited Mr. John Young.

Dr. J. Z. Hoffman, of class '87, has been elected demonstrator of Anatomy, in the medical department of the Garfield University, Wichita, Kans.

Mr. Albert Sheffy, whose record in the College was most excellent, has been elected Principal of the Grammar School of Richland.

Prof. Bowman went to Canada the 28th ult. He will spend about one month looking after the repairs of his property and visiting friends.

Miss Nora Sleffy's sister died the latter part of June. She and her friends have the sympathies and prayers of the Faculty.

W. Dick Shupe, class '87, graduated in the department of Law at Yale in June. He received honorable mention at the Commencement. He will put out his "shingle" in Pittsburg.

Prof. Thomas S. Stein, a former student and now Professor in Schuylkill Seminary, spent a week with his mother, who for some weeks has been in precarious health, but is slightly better.

The Musical Concert, at Schuylkill Seminary, Fredericksburg, under the direction of Miss Sevilla Gensemer, class of '85, was grand, and in every respect a perfect success. Miss Gensemer is very popular and has had excellent success.

Miss Nettie Swartz, who was spending several weeks at Miss Mary Shenk's after commencement, was suddenly called home by the illness of her grandfather. Mr. Swartz is better, yet not able to be about.

Miss Alice Gingrich has been re-elected to her position in San Joaquin College, Cal. Her work meets with the highest commendation. She, with a party, has taken a trip to the Yo Semite Valley and the Big Trees. They will spend about two weeks.

Prof. Deaner and wife attended the union pic-nic of the Lutheran Sunday Schools of Columbia, Lancaster, Myerstown, Lebanon, Palmyra and Jonestown, at Mt. Gretna.

Ex-President Lorenz and family, Prof. Lehman and family, Rev. Lane and lady, Prof. Ebersole, Mrs. Stevens, Prof. Deaner and lady, and Dr. Etter and family spent June 19th at Mt. Gretna. All were delighted with the trip and realized how much truth and philosophy there is in "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy."

A day off at Mt. Gretna means restored energy and new life.

Prof. Ebersole had his eyes examined by Dr. Norris, of the University of Pennsylvania. They are very astigmatic. For the past few months the astigmatism gave him much trouble. The rays did not unite in one focus, but converged at different distances as to form two linear images at right angles to each other. His glasses are very becoming. He has gone to his home in Mt. Pleasant, where he will rusticate, and canvass for students.

Miss Evers is at her home in Maryland. Misses Sheldon and Emma Landis have been visiting her. They sketched all the "sketchable" scenery in that vicinity. Historical scenes of the war and the National Cemetery, at Sharpsburg, were visited. One day was spent at Pen-Mar. Miss Sheldon spent the "fourth" at Miss Landis'. On the Saturday following Miss Landis accompanied Miss Sheldon to her home in Canton, Pa.

Miss Lillie Schaffner, who had intended to go to Africa under the auspices of the Woman's Missionary Society of our church, will go to China instead. She expects to leave about September. We regret her leaving college. She goes in obedience to a call. She makes no little sacrifice, but it is for the Master. The continual prayers of the College will be with her. May she have many sheaves for her hire, and the blessing of a triune God be bestowed in her continually. *Serus in coelum redeas.*

"Pop" Myers and family have moved to Lebanon. "Pop" will be missed by the boys, and especially by those whom he led around by the ear. He has been faithful and took a deep interest in his work. He carries with him the best wishes of all. While "Pop" and family, with Miss Witman, were returning from a drive to Lebanon the last Sabbath of June, the horse fell, throwing Mrs. Myers between the wheels. The wheel passed over her chest. "Pop" was thrown on his head, scratching it the entire length of the part that is hairless. The horse ran with the two young ladies for half a mile, when the lines caught in the wheels and pulled the horse to the fence, which stopped him. No serious injuries were experienced.

KATAKEKOMMENA.

The Second Re-union of the Maryland students will be held at Keedysville, Wednesday evening, the 24th inst, in the U. B. Church. The following is the programme: Salutory, S. J. Evers; Declamation, Anna Keedy; Oration, E. S. Bow-

man; Oration, C. F. Flook; Essay, E. T. Schlosser; Alumna Oration, R. S. Harp. A number of the students from this State are expected to be present. A cordial invitation is extended to Alumni, ex-students and friends to be present, both within and without the State. Such gatherings are productive of much good to the college. Our friends learn of college work, and see what is being done for their children. Students from different parts of Pennsylvania have been talking of holding similar gatherings, but nothing positive has been effected. If it is not possible to have regular gatherings, let there be held during the campmeetings a special service in behalf of the College. Who will be the first to carry into effect such a plan?

Miss Etta Hott, who so successfully taught the department of English Literature the past year, has gone to her home in Dayton, Ohio. She made many friends who will ever cherish pleasant memories. Her work was highly appreciated. It is regretted that her relations have been severed. She has given her students an inspiration and enthusiasm. She carries with her our best wishes.

Miss Ella Smith has been forced, by ill health, to give up her work. The department of Voice during the past year has been larger than at any time during the history of the College. Her work was especially appreciated, and she has won great success as a vocalist and teacher. She will remain here most of the time. We are glad that we shall, during the year, have the pleasure of being entertained by her songs.

Prof. Anselm V. Hiester, of the class of '87, Scientific Department, graduated last June in the Classical Department of Franklin and Marshall. He took the prize in the German contest in a class of twenty-five. The prize is a gold medal in the shape of a star. In the centre a circle in relief, with his name and the name of the college, and the motto—"Lass das Licht"—"let the light in." He delivered the Marshall Oration, having taken the first honor for scholarship. He has been elected Professor of the Department of Mathematics in Palatinate College, Myerstown, Pa. He possesses the energy and firmness necessary to assure success. He is eminently qualified for the position, because of his ripe scholarship and personal magnetism.

Miss Mary E. Johns, the recently elected teacher of voice, lived in Des Moines, Iowa. She studied one year at the New England Conservatory, Boston, taking a course in Italian and Voice. While there she took

Lebanon Valley College,

ANNVILLE, PENNA.

A CHRISTIAN INSTITUTION.

--- COURSES: ---

Classical,
Scientific,
Philosophical,

Commercial.

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Music,
Fine Arts,

ELEVEN INSTRUCTORS.

EXPENSES MODERATE.

SURROUNDINGS GOOD.

It is the aim of the College to place within reach of all who desire it, the best opportunity for receiving that culture of mind and heart necessary to future success and usefulness.

Special attention paid to securing wholesome moral and religious instruction and influence.

--- CALENDAR: ---

FALL TERM opens September 2, 1889.

WINTER TERM opens January 6, 1890.

SPRING TERM opens March 31, 1890.

Your patronage is solicited.

For further information and Catalogue address:

REV. C. J. KEPHART,

President Lebanon Valley College,

Annville, Penna.

private instruction under the famous Madame Hall. For two years she taught in Albion, Michigan. Since she has taught in Des Moines. Her quiet, easy manner, together with a thorough knowledge of what she is teaching, has made her a successful teacher. Her voice is full and sweet, and especially adapted to Ballad and Oritorio style of singing.

Mrs. Justina Stevens, sister of ex-president Lorenz, left the first part of this month for Buckhannon, W. Va., where she will visit till October, at which time she expects to accompany her parents to Germany. While in Germany she will pursue special studies in German and other post-graduate studies. Mrs. Stevens, while with us, made many friends. Her work in the College was of special excellence and won universal praise. She was very popular with the students. Her leaving caused many regrets.

Miss Sarah M. Sherrick, Ph. B., who succeeds Miss Hott as Preceptress and Professor of English Language and Literature, is from Scottsdale, Westmoreland co., Pa., and a graduate in the Philosophical course of Otterbein University. She has had considerable experience in public school work and is abundantly qualified for the position to which she is called. She possesses a keen, well disciplined mind—a sunny, cheerful disposition, and is blessed with a strong and vigorous constitution. We feel sure that her work in the recitation room will be highly satisfactory, and that her relations with the ladies at the hall will be pleasant. Parents can feel safe with their daughters under the care of so excellent a lady as Miss Sherrick.

MATHEMATICAL CORNER.

All communications for this department should be addressed to Professor of Mathematics, Lebanon Valley College, Annville, Pa.

What has become of all our mathematical friends? Lately we have heard from only a few. Come, friends, let us hear from you. Take THE FORUM, a good tablet and a pencil and go out some warm afternoon, beneath the branches of a shady oak, by the music of a rippling rill and under the inspiration that comes from singing birds and blooming flowers and cooling breeze, solve a few of the problems in the "Corner," and the satisfaction of a victory won, a conquest made, will repay you for all the effort put forth or the time invested.

Then give to the readers of THE FORUM the benefit of your toil. Exchange opinions on methods of solution. Give and get. If you don't agree with anything in the "Corner," write at once to the Mathematical

Editor. If you have anything of general interest in any line of mathematics report it. Make the "Corner" a means of communication with friends who are interested in this line of work. Do not wait on some one else to do all the work in this department. We have a few faithful contributors. We hope the number will increase.

Problem 23 (May FORUM) is not yet solved; surely not because it is too difficult; perhaps it is too easy. 24 and 25 were solved as given below. Are the solutions satisfactory?

SOLUTIONS.

No. 24. (May.)

The medial proportion of 18 and 8 is 12. To find the medial proportion of like numbers you multiply them together and take the sq. rt. of the product.

$$18 \times 8 = 144.$$

$$\text{Sq. rt. of } 144 = 12. \text{ Ans.}$$

W. H. WASHINGTON.

(Why is the medial proportion the answer? Ed.)

No. 25. (May.)

\$100 = price per share, when no price is given.

$$\$100 \times .05 = \$5, \text{ gain on one share.}$$

$$\$5.00 \times .03 = .15, \text{ tax.}$$

$$\$5.00 - .15 = \$4.85, \text{ rem. after paying tax.}$$

$$\$4.85 \div .06 = \$80\frac{5}{6}, \text{ market price.}$$

W. H. WASHINGTON.

PROBLEMS.

No. 26.

How many hills of corn may be planted on a square acre, allowing them to stand four feet apart, and two feet on every side of the enclosing fence?

No. 27.

At what distance apart must a farmer place piles of lime, containing one-half bushel, that he may have sixty bushels to the acre.

No. 28.

100 bullets, equal in size, are thrown into a cylindrical vessel 8 in. in diameter, containing water. If the level of the water rises $4\frac{1}{2}$ in., find the diameter of a bullet.

No. 29.

How much must I invest in 4% stock at 84 to secure a net income of \$1127 after paying an income tax of 2%?

VOICES FROM THE PAST.

Parental School of Avarice—Juvenal.

Avarice is the only vice that young men against their will are constrained to practice. For this vice deceives under the appearance and semblance of virtue. Since it is grave in bearing, and severe both in countenance and attire. Most certainly the avaricious man is praised as a frugal and sparing man, and a surer guardian of his wealth than if the serpent of Hesperides or Pontus should guard the same fortunes. Besides, the people think that this man of whom we are speaking to be an adept in the art of getting rich. Since by these artifices estates increase, but they increase in any manner, (meaning fair or foul), and become greater from the constant anvil and ever

glowing forge. The father, therefore, believes the misers are happy in mind, because he admires wealth, and because he thinks that there are no examples of a poor man who is happy. Hence the father urges his sons to follow that way and to apply themselves to the same doctrine. There are certain elements of vices. These he immediately instills into them, and compels them to learn the basest avarice. Soon he teaches an insatiable desire for gain. While famishing himself, he pinches the stomachs of his servants with a scanty allowance. For indeed he can never bear to consume all the mouldy bread, but even in the middle of September is accustomed to save yesterday's mince, and saves the summer bean, till the time of tomorrow's meal with a piece of salt fish, sealed up with a piece of diminutive putrid shad, and locks up the enumerated shreds of chopped leek. Any beggar from a bridge would decline an invitation to such a meal. But why do you possess wealth scraped together through such torture? Since it is truly madness, manifest insanity, to live the life of a beggar that you may die rich.

Meanwhile, though the bag swells, with a full mouth the love of money grows as fast as the money itself grows, and he who has the less, the less he desires. Therefore another villa is prepared for you, since one estate does not satisfy and it pleases you to extend your territories, and your neighbor's corn land seems greater and more fertile than your own. You try to purchase both this, and his woods, and the hill, which whitens with the dense olive. But if the owner is not willing to part with it at any price, at night, your lean oxen and cattle with tired neck, half starved, are turned into his green cornfield, and they quit it not till all the crop is eaten, that you believe it to be mown by the scythes. You are scarcely able to tell how many make such complaint and how many venal fields this wrong had made. But what talk? What trumpet of infamous slander? "How does that harm me?" he says: "I prefer rather a lupins tunic than that the entire village should praise me, reaping very scanty crops from a little estate."

* * * * *

From this are the motives to crimes. Nor has any vice of the human mind mingled more poisonous or oftener proceeded with the sword, than the fierce desire of unlimited wealth. For he who covets to become rich, wishes to become rich quickly. But what reverence of laws, what fear or shame is of the miser hastening to become rich?

"Live contented with these cottages and hills, my boys." Formerly, Marsus, Hernicus and the Vestine Sire said: "Let us earn our bread with the plow, which is sufficient for our tables. The deities of the country approve this; by whose aid and help, after the gift of kindly corn, the loathing of the old oak comes to man. Nothing forbidden will he desire to do, who is not ashamed to wear high boots in the cold, and who keeps off the east wind by inverting the skins. The foreign people, unknown to us, leads us to crime and wickedness."

These were the precepts these old persons gave to their children. But now, after the close, at midnight, the clamorous father rouses his sleepy son: "Boy, get your tablets and write! Wake up! Draw indictments! Get up the red statutes of our fathers, or demand an office. But Laelius, observe your hair untouched with a comb, and your nostrils covered with hair, and admire your strong shoulders. Sack the hovels of the Numidians and the forts of the Brigantes that your sixtieth year may bestow upon you the eagle that will enrich you."

* * * * *

The odor of gain is good from anything. Let this sentiment be forever on your tongue, worthy of the gods and even Jove himself. "No one asks how you get it, but it behoves you to have it." This old gossip impress on boys while they yet crawl. This all girls learn before their A, B, C.

I would thus address any parent imparting such lessons: Tell me, oh, empty-headed man, who orders you to hasten? I warrant that your pupil shall better the instruction. Don't be alarmed! We will be excelled: just as Ajax outstripped Telamon, and Achilles excelled Peleus. Their tender years should be spared. The evil of matured vice has not yet filled the marrow of their bones. As soon as he begins to trim his beard and apply the razor, he will be a false witness, will sell his perjuries for a small sum, touching the altar and foot of Ceres. Already believe your daughter-in-law is buried, if she enters your home with a dowry that causes death. With whose fingers she will be strangled in her sleep! For those things which you think must be gotten on land and sea, a shorter road will bestow on him. There is no labor for such a crime. "I never recommended this," you will hereafter say, "nor counseled it." Yet the cause and origin of this evil heart is at your door; for whoever inculcates a love (passion) for great wealth, and by sinister advice, trains avaricious children, and doubles his patrimony through fraud, gives liberty and entire reins to the

chariot's course. If you try to check it, it is not able to be restrained, but you being despised, it is hurried on, and the goal is left behind.

LITERARY SOCIETIES.

Philokosmian Literary Society.

"Esse quam Videri."

Another year has gone by. The work of the society during the past year, while not as good as we had hoped, is worthy of commendation. Many things which was formerly a theory is now practice. Prominent among these are the Endowment Fund and Book Reception. The library is increasing rapidly. We shall not be able to remain long in our present room, as we have scarcely place for the books which we now possess.

The Library Endowment Fund committee has been endeavoring to present an excellent report at the first meeting of the society, in September. The ex-members have done nobly in helping to make it a success. Not one refused to contribute towards placing the society upon a basis firm and unmoveable. To all who have so nobly aided in making this a success, we say in behalf the society, thank you. Brethren, we trust that this which you have contributed may be used in building up the Society upon such a basis that will be noticeable by you in years to come and cause you to rejoice in having given your mite.

The reading room has been patronized by the majority of the students during the year and by all of the professors. Yet to the few who did not patronize it, we would say we do not see how you can be informed upon the live topics and discussions of the day, unless having access to the leading papers of the day. We have the leading papers in our reading room, and the fee is so small that no one can afford to do without the information found in these periodicals.

To the members who have gone out from our halls this year who will never sustain the same relation to the Society in the future as they have in the past, let me say a parting word to you. You have been energetic and enthusiastic Philokosmians as well as students, while with us. 'Twas with sorrow that we heard the last farewell from your lips at our last meeting—"Ties were formed which were hard to sever. Yet if God's will, 'twill not be forever." Though we parted and with trembling voice said "good-bye," within our breasts hope, buoyant, said we shall meet by and by.

Much of the success of the Society during the past few years is due to

your skill in planning—your hearty co-operation and assiduous labors. All of you have contributed to the endowment fund. You have gone forth into the world to represent not only your Alma Mater but also your Society. Nine Philokosmians have been added to the large number already in the field. You can aid us by your sympathies, prayers and pocket-books. If we have the first we are sure of the second; if we have the second, we are sure of the third. You go forth as soldiers in the strife—all have accepted Christ as a personal Saviour. May you be faithful soldiers of the Heavenly Father. To each I quote the words of Paul to Timothy, 2 Tim. ii, 15: "Study to show thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth."

May you undertake the work of life, having nothing in view but the glory of God, the advancing of his kingdom; then, when your life work is over, may you, as you sit waiting for the boatman to come, have no fear, but in words of cheer bid good-bye to earth and triumphantly enter the Home of the blest.

Of the nine members who went from our halls this year, four will enter the U. B. Seminary, at Dayton, Ohio. One is in the work of the ministry, and is located at Harrisburg, Pa.; two will teach, one will enter the Department of Theology at Yale, and one, the John Hopkins University, to pursue special branches.

Commencement day brought quite a number of the ex-Philo's from far and near. It was a good time to renew acquaintances. They did not forget to ask how the P. L. S. was prospering.

Some of the boys are canvassing—telling of the grand thoughts included in their wonderful book—others are working in the harvest field—while others are clerking, and some few have nothing to do but call on their lady friends and take in all excursions.

Let each one of the boys secure five subscribers for THE COLLEGE FORUM, bring one or more students with them, talk endowment—and tell of the prosperity which awaits us in the near future. When you have done this successfully then we will say well done, and not sooner.

Come, Philokosmians, all wake up. Exert yourselves in labor. Do all you can for L. V. C. by bringing along your neighbor.

Kalozetean Literary Society.

The editor, having relatives living in the district embraced in the Johnstown horror, was not able to be with us during commencement week.

Hence the associate editor will try to do the work allotted to him.

Although but a few weeks of this vacation have fled, we already feel disgusted and weary of the loneliness which the departure of the students has left behind. We wish—oh! that wishes might be more frequently fulfilled—that we might again hear the old college bell and catch the words of wisdom from our beloved professors as they “teach the young idea how to shoot.”

Friends wishing to send their sons to College can receive information concerning the College and especially concerning the society, by addressing the president, S. J. Evers, Keedysville, Md.

The editor would kindly remind the members of the society as they are scattered abroad during their summer vacation, to secure all books possible for the enlarging of the library. Those who have passed out of active society work would confer an appreciated favor by sending any book they may desire to send. Such donation will be gladly received and the donor will receive the proper credit. The donation may be sent to W. H. Kindt, Annville, Pa.

Would you be successful in life? Then work. Don't stand idly by, bewailing your poor success, while others are reaping a rich harvest. Too often we look on the dark side of our lives, never considering that the dark side of life, like that of the earth in its relation to the sun, is caused by the inability of the sun of our ambition to illuminate our entire existence at once.

Who is the man that receives the crown of success? The one with his hands in his pockets, standing on the street corner, waiting for the work to come to him, instead of him seeking the work? No. Only he who strives nobly to do his duty shall receive the reward of man, and, still greater, the approbation of his God.

Kalozetians, raise your banner and unfurl your motto to the breeze, “*Palma non sine Pulvere.*”

Alone.

The twilight drops its mystic mantle o'er departing day;

The holy stars send down their mellowed, softening, guardian light;

The dewy mists of evening bathe the shadowy-penciled gray;

And hushed winds breathe on College halls a strangely sad good-night.

I tread alone those silent paths where youth and beauty trod.

I ponder o'er the days and months forever chained to Past.

Reflecting o'er the change of man and changelessness of God,

While dimly traced the future looms, unmeasured, boundless, vast.

And gazing on the vault of heaven, across the western sky,

A spirit hand strikes minor chords within a melting heart.
Unbroken silence, draping shroud sheds o'er its mute good-bye,
And chants, unheard, its funeral ode,
“There is a time to part.”

No song of tender yearning more will break the evening air,
To float beyond the earth's confines in seas of liquid light;
For she who sang surpassingly will teach ye maids “na mair;”
When *Lyra* goes the light is gone and breezes sigh—good-night

Another form is vanished, that with deft and gentle touch,
Struck feeble, unknown heart-chords, rust-encased, about to die,
Played poetic strains upon them: “Say you, will I miss her much?”
Let those tender chords give answer when the heart is full—good-bye

For him who bound all hearts to his in chains of filial love,
Who breathed out inspiration with each burning word that fell,
Full many prayers shall still ascend to Him who rules above,
And teary eyes in silence speak affection's fond farewell.

Adieu, O, Seniors! Fare ye well, as from these paths ye go;
’Tis hard to tear the quivering threads that bind the past to you;
And as ye go to stem the tide of earth's relentless woe,
A friendly Philokosmian heart beats tenderly—adieu.

The air grows damp and clammy as more thick night shadow's fall,
And the muffled sound of thunder tolls a solemn, grave-like knell.
As I step from out the hallway, unseen spirits seem to call:—
“Some have left these paths forever, whom no more you'll bid farewell.”

Each one glides adown a streamlet in a frail and shallow bark,
Into maddened storms and tempests by terrific whirlwinds driven;
Though great seas may roll between each, yet one ray shines through the dark,
May it guide the weary wanderers to a welcome home—in heaven.

S.

ANNVILLE, June 15, 1889.

READER'S CORNER.

THE CENTURY MAGAZINE.—Of the highest importance and interest are the chapters of the Lincoln Life in the July CENTURY. The circumstances attending Lincoln's renomination are here set forth in the most authoritative manner, and other chapters deal with the Wade-Davis Manifesto and Horace Greeley's Peace Mission. A thrilling episode is described in Kennan's Siberian paper for the same month. The title is: “The Free Command at the Mines of Kara.”

THE CENTURY's gallery of Old Masters, on which the leading American engraver Mr. Cole is now engaged in Italy, reaches this month the work of Gentile de Fabriano, a part of whose “Adoration of the Kings” forms the frontispiece of the magazine.

Frederic Remington, the artist, himself describes his experiences among the Apaches and Comanches; but his rather pessimistic impressions are offset by an “Open Letter” by Mr. Hamilton Wright Mabie. The far West is also depicted in Mrs. Mary Hallock Foote's eighth picture

of her series, this one being entitled “The Last Trip In.”

An extremely timely contribution is Mr. Charles Barnard's long and profusely illustrated article on “Inland Navigation of the United States,” with a brief accompanying paper by Mrs. van Rensselaer on the “Advance in Steamboat Decoration.”

“Woman in Early Ireland” is the illustrated paper in Mr. de Kay's Irish series. Bishop John F. Hurst in his article, “The Temperance Question in India,” gives results of a recent visit to that country and discusses a subject recently brought to the attention of the British Parliament. Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley gives many curious instances and much good advice in his article on “Presentiments, Visions, and Apparitions.”

The poems in this number are by William Wilfred Campbell, Edith M. Thomas, Benjamin S. Parker, Thomas Nelson Page, John W. Chadwick, and in “Bric-a-Brac” by Jule M. Lippman, Rose Hawthorne Lathrop, Margaret Vandegrift, Walter Learned, G. Preston and George Birdseye. The “Topics of the Time” are “The Day of Independence,” “The Summer Exodus and what it Testifies,” and “Outdoor Sports.”

The “Open Letter” Department is particularly full in this number. Besides Mr. Mabie's paper, are several letters brought out by the Life of Lincoln, and others on “Industrial Education for the Negro,” the “Secretary of Continental Congress,” “Imperial Federation,” “One Reason of the Inefficiency of Women's Work,” “The Decline of the Editorial,” “Confiscation No Remedy,” and “General Sheridan and his Troops.”

The July issue of SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE is a Midsummer Fiction number, containing seven complete short stories, four of them richly illustrated by such artists as Frederic Remington, Robert Blum, and Chester Loomis; and an unusually exciting instalment of Mr. Stevenson's serial, “The Master of Ballantrae,” the illustration of which, from a drawing by William Hole, is the frontispiece of the number.

“How the Derby was Won,” is a Kentucky story by Harrison Robertson, Managing Editor of the Louisville Courier Journal.

“The Rock of Béranger,” by T. R. Sullivan, is a story of comedy and sentiment. The incidents of the tale are grouped about a walking tour made by two young men in the Mountains of Switzerland.

George A. Hibbard (the author of “The End of the Beginning”) contributes a very strong character-study entitled “The Governor.”

There is a striking railway sketch by John R. Spears, entitled “The Story of a Lost Car.”

In a quieter vein is Miss Margaret Crosby's “Copeland Collection,” a story of Newport out of season.

The Electric Series is continued by Charles L. Buckingham, with “The Telegraph of To-day,” which is the leading article in the Magazine, containing very rich illustrations showing views of the great Western Union operating room, the Commercial Cable offices, and many of the wonderful inventions of modern telegraphy. Mr. Buckingham explains with remarkable clearness and interest the duplex and quadruplex methods; the Wheatstone, chemical-automatic, and stock telegraph instruments; deep-sea telegraphy, and the methods of finding breaks in cables; communication between ships at sea without a wire, and telegraphing from moving trains by induction.

The College Forum.

LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE

VOL. II. No. 8.

ANNVILLE, PA., AUGUST, 1889.

Whole No. 20.

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All communications or items of news should be sent to the President. Subscriptions should be sent to the Publishing Agent.

THE COLLEGE FORUM will be sent monthly for one year on receipt of twenty-five cents. Subscriptions received at any time.

For terms of advertising, address the Publishing Agent.

Entered at the Post Office at Annaville, Pa., as second-class mail matter.

EDITORIAL.

REV. D. D. LOWERY, our very efficient and highly esteemed pastor, during the month of July, took a two weeks' vacation, spending the time with friends at home.

YEARS of experience have shown, that no person can do so much for securing students for a college, as can those who have been its students. Will not the students of L. V. C. make a special effort to increase its attendance?

WE ask for the two articles "Our Colleges" and "An Educated Laity," a careful reading. They contain some truth especially worthy our consideration. The latter, though written for Lutheran readers, is just as applicable to United Brethren.

PRESIDENT KEPHART will attend a number of camp meetings during August, beginning with Emig's Grove on the 11th, and closing with Biglers on the 25th. He will be present at the re-opening of our church at Mountville on September 8th.

\$100,000 for endowment! Yes, that expresses one of the needs of the college. Is there not some friend somewhere who will say, "That meets my approval, and to assure you of that fact, here is my obligation for \$10,000 with which to start the ball."

PRESIDENT KEPHART wishes in this public manner to acknowledge his hearty appreciation of the many letters received by him, expressing sympathy with the work of the college, and a hearty readiness to unite in every laudable effort to make it a success. Let every friend of the college make it his or her pleasure to say something upon every proper occasion, in encouragement of the work, and to do as well as say, and the effect will soon be plainly perceptible.

THE thousands of young people scattered over the territory co-operating with L. V. C., will make a sad mistake if they fail to avail themselves of the advantages offered in this and other christian institutions, to receive an educated head and heart. The benefit is not so much in the fund of knowledge acquired, as it is in the increased ability to strive with increased success in the field of life's busy activities. How many persons of your acquaintance have you heard lament the fact that either they could not or would not educate themselves while young! Will you?

A LETTER recently received from Mr. D. H. Burtner is quite encouraging. One pleasing feature is his subscription for THE FORUM. Another, his kind words for L. V. C. Mr. Burtner is now at Charlotte, North Carolina, in the employ of Mr. A. T. Funderdenk, furniture dealer. He says, "I frequently think of you all, of the dear old place L. V. C., which I have learned to love. I realize now what the college is to a young man." Glad to hear from you, Mr. Burtner. May we not have an occasional note from others?

We are pleased with the fine success of the Maryland Reunion of students of the college. It was undoubtedly a source of pleasure and profit to all who participated, furnishing excellent opportunities for renewing old acquaintances, and forming new friendships. By the way, is there not in this Maryland Reunion a happy suggestion to students in other parts of our territory? Why not have a reunion of the students of each of the conferences? Undoubtedly all that is needed is for some one to take the initiative. Who will do it?

THE following from the *Independent* is well said: "The heads of our colleges cannot be warned too often or too earnestly that the main thing to be looked after is its method and the men to carry it out. They can better afford to go without apparatus and to suffer the pinch of poverty everywhere else than in the men they employ as teachers." "One man like Mark Hopkins is a kind of university in himself." "This is the question which confronts us in the college problem: how to make the best kind of men of the graduates—and this is about all there is to it. Really this is the one interest the

public have in the college. The public care very little for their collections, museums, libraries, dormitories, academic buildings, wealth and crowded class rooms; but they care a great deal that the students shall come out men."

No doubt many readers of THE FORUM would be pleased to know something of the what and the where of the Alumni of L. V. C. Many went out so long ago, that they have almost passed out of sight. Let us call them back. With a view to this it is proposed to start in the next number of our paper a history of the alumni, proceeding by classes. We trust that members of the alumni, and other friends, will willingly assist in this. Will members of the classes of 1870, '71 and '72, please send to President Kephart a brief sketch of their present location and business or occupation, with any items of special importance in their lives since their graduation.

Salutatory.

I do not deem it necessary to make any very extended statements in this connection. I am glad to say that I feel honored in being called to fill the place made vacant by the resignation of one who, by his manly conduct and untiring energy, endeared himself so much to the people. While I hope to be worthy the confidence of the readers of THE FORUM, and of the friends of the College, as to whether I shall be, I must leave them to judge. My work can be judged better after it is performed than by any promises or pledges I might make. May the blessing of the Lord be with us all.

C. J. KEPHART.

Fall Term Opening.

Our Fall term will open on Monday, Sept. 2, at 3:00 p. m.

In the evening of the same day, a lecture will be delivered before the students and friends of the college by Rev. J. W. Etter, D. D., pastor of Trinity U. B. church, Lebanon, and editor of the *United Brethren Quarterly Review*. On the following day a United Brethren Reunion will be held at Mt. Gretna. It is very much desired that, as far as possible, the students be present at the opening exercises and also to hear

the lecture by Dr. Etter. It is hoped that many of the friends of the college at a distance will be present at the opening, and will attend the Reunion at Mt. Gretna. The outlook for the Fall term is quite encouraging, but we especially request the brethren, sisters and friends throughout the co-operating territory to render practical assistance toward increasing the attendance for the coming year. If the attendance last year had been increased by forty students there would have been no increase of debt. How will it be this year?

Miss Mary E. Johns.

Since it was necessary, on account of failing health, for Miss Ella Smith to give up the position of Professor of Voice, at the close of last year, we are glad to be able to say that a lady with fine recommendations has been secured to take her place. Miss Johns, of Des Moines, Iowa, has been for several years an intimate friend of Miss Smith, having been associated with her in study at Boston Conservatory, and also under the instruction of Madam Hall, of Boston, one of the most noted vocal instructors of this country. They were also associated during two years in teaching voice in Albion College, at Albion, Michigan.

Miss Johns' preceptress says of her former pupil:

"Miss Mary E. Johns has studied the overtone vocal method and has been a faithful student, and I think her an excellent exponent of the method. I am pleased she has decided to devote herself to teaching, for she has the requisites of a fine teacher. EDNA A. HALL,

"July 22, '89. Boston, Mass."

We have no doubt Miss Johns will give excellent satisfaction in her department, and bespeak for her a liberal patronage. If the coming year in her work averages in prosperity with the past year under Miss Smith's instruction, there will surely be great reason for satisfaction.

Lebanon Valley College.

It was with no little anxiety and concern for the future, that we turned from the pleasant associations formed during a two years' pastorate, in the beautiful city of Des Moines, Iowa, to enter upon the responsible duties connected with the presidency of this institution.

Whom shall we find? How shall we be received? What is the condition of the College? What of the town? These and kindred questions forced themselves upon us. Of course they are not all answered yet, but we have seen and learned many things that are encouraging. To

speak of some of these is one purpose of this article. The hearty welcome tendered us by General Agent Lane and wife, upon our arrival at Annville, and the hearty expression of good will from members of the faculty and other friends gathered, along with the many kind words since spoken by citizens of the town, have done much to awaken within us hope for the future.

The condition of the College we found to be better than we had expected. With three good buildings, quite well adapted to their purpose, with quite a fair equipment as to apparatus, with a good library of near 4,000 volumes, a good museum, a good laboratory, we can surely say that a fair start has been made toward building a college. We found, also, a faculty of six professors in the Collegiate Department, a well equipped Music Department, a prosperous Art Department, and a start toward a Commercial Department. We found, too, the College with a comparatively small debt, and with its finances so arranged as to leave but a small annual increase of debt. We found what looks like a fair degree of local interest in the institution. An examination of the treasurer's accounts shows that the town of Annville has contributed in cash to the building and support of the College about \$35,000. Of course this has come chiefly from a few men, prominent among whom are Mr. H. H. Kreider, Hon. J. H. Kinports, Mr. Geo. A. Mark, Mr. R. Herr, Mr. David Kreider, and some others. An examination of the catalogue also reveals the fact, that during the past year nearly one-third of the students in the institution were from Annville. By this it is not meant to say that Annville has done all it might have done, but only to say that this support in the past gives reason for hoping a continuance of favor in the future. Any town having a college, is very naturally expected to be a liberal supporter of, and sympathizer with its home institution. Annville can do much more for the College, give it much more money, and yet be vastly better off, both financially and morally, by having the College here. Not only can it do so, but we believe it will be done in the near future.

One of the good features in connection with the place is its excellent railroad facilities. On the direct line between Harrisburg and Lebanon, with eighteen passenger trains a day, students and friends have ample facilities for reaching the place.

So far as the situation has been learned, the following are some of the things which seem necessary in order to the successful building up of the College:

1. An increased interest in the institution upon the part of those living in its immediate vicinity. The people of Annville need to awaken to a better understanding of the benefits of a college in their town, and to a little greater readiness to surround it with those influences and local regulations best adapted to its growth and permanency.

2. An increased interest upon the part of the friends in the co-operating territory, including the ministry. An institution founded by the Church has a just right to look to those composing the Church for support and encouragement. Thankful for what has been done in the past, we yet say that the fact that in the co-operating territory there are 41,744 members, argues the possibility of a college with equipments and attendance far in advance of what we find here. The Church throughout our territory must not fail to recognize the fact that the College belongs to no locality, but looks to every portion of its constituency for liberal support and encouragement. Has the Church in the East determined definitely that it will have a college? Then, with that as the purpose, let us push forward, seeking in the shortest possible time the best possible answer to the question: What is necessary that the United Brethren Church in the East may have a first-class College? Having reached such an answer, then let nothing interfere with a ready and complete compliance with that necessity, whatever it may be. Shall we so do?

Who Should Come?

Young people often ask themselves the question: "Is there any use in my thinking of attending college?" Well, it is not always easy to tell just what will be the outcome, or result, of any young person's attending one or more terms or years at college. But something may be said that will help young men and women to decide what they should do in relation to this matter.

If you possess a longing desire for a cultured intellect, then you may enter college to advantage.

It is not said that you cannot receive such culture without attending college, but it is said that the difficulties which one will meet in such an effort without its help are such that but comparatively few will ever attain it without that help. The college is an institution established to assist you in your work, not to supply the place of your effort.

If you desire a completer knowledge of the arts, sciences, &c., taught in the college, for the sake of the personal satisfaction realized in the acquirement and possession of that

knowledge, you will find the college a great help. Under the instruction of persons who have tried the path before you, and have been engaged in the work of instruction before, assisted by the appliances which the college possesses for illustration and investigation, your search will be greatly quickened.

If you desire a better qualification for the active duties of life, you will find the instruction which the college affords a great help to you. True, some one who had taken a very limited view of the products of college work said: "Of all borned cattle, deliver me from a college graduate." But the fact is, as published by those who have made a careful investigation, that in the professions, by far the largest per cent. of successful men and women are college graduates. It is true also that, as it relates to a life in any line of business, one's chances for success are greatly increased, by a course of study and instruction in the college. The reason is manifest. The purpose of the college is, not simply to fill the heads of young men and women with facts and notions, but to develop their intellectual powers, to give them discipline of mind. We grind axes to make them sharp, to give keenness of edge. We educate men and women for much the same purpose. To give keenness of intellectual perception, clearness of thought, and system in work.

The answer to the question, Who should come to college? does not depend so much upon the extent of one's natural abilities as it does upon his willingness to make use of what he has, his willingness to work. For be assured the college is a workshop, not a play house.

Young men and young women, if you have determined to make the most of yourselves, and of your opportunities, then we ask you to come to L. V. C. and it shall be our pleasure to aid you all in our power.

Students' Reunion.

Wednesday evening, July 24, the beautiful, picturesque village of Keedysville, Md., was the scene of more than usual life, the occasion being the second reunion of the Maryland students of Lebanon Valley College. For a week or more the gathering of the students was the central theme of conversation. The people are always awake to the best interests of their community. For the past quarter of a century the educational facilities have been excellent, none better in the country. To-day it is seen in the various departments of church work. There is not a more prosperous and progressive congregation in the conference.

A very large and appreciative audience was present. It was an unusually busy season, yet the commodious church was filled to overflowing. A striking feature was the large number of friends of education. Students and ex-students, from Pennsylvania and Virginia, were present. The occasion was graced by the presence of eight ministers. The floral decorations were very beautiful and choice. In front of the altar was a lyre of white flowers and rosebuds on a tripod. On either side of the pulpit were bouquets. To the left of the platform was a stand filled with potted plants blooming profusely.

The exercises were opened by the audience singing "Praise God From Whom All Blessings Flow." Rev. C. M. Hott, of Boonsboro, Md., led in prayer. Mrs. Jennie Light Burtner sang "Judith" with excellent effect.

Rev. L. O. Burtner, in behalf of the citizens and the church, welcomed the students. His remarks were the outburst of a warm and earnest heart in behalf of christian culture. After reassuring them of the pleasure and profit that would accrue to all by the programme of song and speeches, and by the association, he stated how fitting to have the reunion on historic ground, ground made red by the blood of America's noblest sons in eradicating forever the curse of slavery from our country's escutcheon. The battle you shall fight shall not be with shot and shell, or with the sword, but you will fight against the curse of intemperance and sin in all its forms. He congratulated them on what they had accomplished, and said that larger and graver responsibilities are awaiting them. He urged them to be grounded well in the religion of Christ.

Mr. S. J. Evers responded to the words of welcome in a few terse sentences, and then delivered the salutatory. He referred to the interest the people of Keedysville had in the college, and their co-operation; that Maryland had students at the college every year since its founding, and spoke of their faithful work, of the large number of graduates, especially of this vicinity. Graduates and students thank God for Lebanon Valley College. There is no better school in the church than L. V. C. Head and heart are alike cultured. The teachers are deeply interested, and are untiring in their efforts to develop character and to assist the students in every worthy effort. If you wish your children trained in christian culture, and to grow into noble men and women, to be fitted for a useful and happy life, and to be fully prepared for the great work of

life, send them to Lebanon Valley College.

The Quartet "Three Doughtie Men," by Messrs. Harp, J. Keedy, Evers and Flook, was well rendered.

Mr. E. Thomas Schlosser spoke on

BUSINESS, ON CHRISTIAN PRINCIPLES.

There is so much deception in the business world that many entertain doubts concerning the expediency of conducting business on strict christian principles.

No one of good morals will engage in any business that will be a curse to his fellowmen. A curse is already upon the gold won by engaging in such traffic as selling liquor and the sensational novels of the low and degraded character.

The success of some business men who amass immense wealth so hastily and with but little effort, may be attributed to dishonesty or chance. There can be no dependence upon chance for success, and no one is truly successful who has no regard for christian principle.

The most successful men of our cities have been chiefly religious men. John Wanamaker is an example. Religion helps to business by its quickening influence upon the mind, by fortifying integrity and insures direct blessings from God.

CHRISTIAN INDIFFERENCE,

By E. S. Bowman, was the next oration.

Mankind in general are divided on nearly all subjects. This is especially true in respect to the Christian religion. Many pay it some sort of respect in ceremonial observances, but stop short of a full surrender to its claims.

Such persons constitute the most difficult class of all those to whom the Christian minister addresses himself. They believe in and cultivate a natural virtue; but any thing beyond that is nothing more than a theological fiction.

Too many are trying to wear morality as a cloak for their sins. Christ says, "he that is not with me is against me." Many of our professing christians in politics are examples. They try to beg the temperance vote by saying they will favor temperance legislation; yet they give of their means to be used in opening free bars in order that they may not lose the whiskey vote. Many try to open the gates of heaven with their prayers, yet use their pocket-books as a key with which to unlock satan's chains.

What the church and nation most needs to-day are *christians*. "A half and-half-man is a failure." As we find the members individually so do we find the church.

It is practically assumed that we are safe in refusing to call Christ

Lord if we are only careful not to call him Beelzebub.

The sins of omission are as great as those of commission.

Shall we comfortably recline in the chair of indifference with closed eyes, deaf ears, and silent tongue, while our fellow-men, the nation and the church are suffering because we are unwilling to take a firm stand upon the side of right?

Ask yourselves, do you prove your love for Christ in a life of service and obedience?

The plea of neutrality is perilous, which God's judgment will expose to the dismay and ruin of all who have trusted in it.

The solo "The Song that reached My Heart," by Mr. R. S. Harp, was most excellently executed. Miss Anna Keedy recited "The First Settler's Story;" her rendition was most excellent. She excelled herself in that part when the letter was read and when she put Carlo on the trail of the lost cow. She carried the audience with her, and had such rapt attention that you could have almost heard a pin fall. She received much praise and many congratulations on the success of her efforts.

The theme of Mr. C. F. Flook's oration was the "Human Locomotive."

Go with me to the locomotive shop and view the mighty monster, with arms so strong, feet cylindrical, and voice most powerful. The locomotive is moved by a power within itself. On the track designated for it, it is of great value, but apart from it, it is good for nothing.

We are a locomotive, moved by a power within us, yet far superior to the locomotive. Our Maker, like that of the common locomotive, made a track for us to go on. Man's instinct, desires and passions, allies him to the animal, but that does not prove that he must travel on the same road. Man, by his reason, conscience and free will, is allied to God.

Man's tracks are very numerous. Their destiny is sure and inevitable. In the careless "don't care" track everything is brought down to an animal basis. The road of sensual pleasure, the uncertain path of frivolity, the track of philosophy, the roads of skepticism, atheism, polytheism, and pantheism, are not only unsafe but lead to peril and ruin. There is a road that has caused more pain and sadness than all the others combined—it's too well known to mention—thousand die on it yearly. Not only are the young men assistants, but whiskey christians.

The religious track is the only track on which there is no danger, no wrecks. Young man, see that you are on the track that leads to the station where the golden gates swing upon hinges of jasper.

The solo and quartet, "Who Cares?" by Messrs. Evers, Harp, J. Keedy, Schlosser and Flook, was sung in good style.

The Alumna oration,

THE AMERICAN COLLEGE,

was delivered by Mr. R. S. Harp. About two centuries and a half have elapsed since the first college was established in America—to-day a model university and an everlasting monument to the memory of her founders. For years the church and state, as well as individuals, have recognized the necessity of establishing colleges for the preservation of the republic and establishing Christ's kingdom on the earth. The American college may justly be recognized a christian college. She giveth man wisdom of the heart as well as the head. The student, searching for hidden treasures to broaden his intellect, does not fail to study and reflect upon the "Rose of Sharon, the Lily of the Valley." She is the fountain head of advanced thought and inspiration, thus productive of great good to the land of her birth. The speeches and writings of college bred men all glow with scriptural allusions, remembering at the same time Sinai often thundered when they were students at college. Thus colleges bring learning on the side of right. They are the hope of the church; they prepare men not only for the state but for heaven. Yet our benevolent institutions are still in their infancy, for the great mass of the American people have been sluggish in this work by not recognizing general contributions as essential as private bequests. No church can be pardoned for permitting her institutions to struggle for existence. Lebanon Valley, for example. Even in the present condition of great good to God and humanity, yet not blessed with large facilities, there is one hard, continuous struggle to keep within her that vital spark which distinguishes life from death.

Would to God we could marshal this large audience as well as the church in the East on the side of the college, not with your sympathies only but your treasures; your glories at home—sons and daughters. "Will you be willows planted by the rivers of water, or chaff which the wind driveth away?" If you heed her cry, then her old bell will peal forth upon the morning breezes notes of freedom and she will stand as an everlasting monument to the church of her birth and prominent as an *American College*.

The instrumental solo by Miss Evers was played with consummate skill, and called forth many expressions of "most excellent."

Owing to the lateness of the hour,

the chairman, Prof. Deaner, spoke but a few minutes. The remarks were relative to parental duty to educate, the superiority of christian culture to secular, and on the work of the college.

After the audience sang two stanzas of "All hail the power of Jesus' Name," Rev. A. M. Evers pronounced the benediction.

The entire programme was rendered without a break. Every one was delighted and spoke in the highest terms of the merits of the exercises. These annual gatherings are productive of lasting good. Our own people learn more of the college and they create an interest in educational work, while the general public can see the work of the college and make comparisons with other colleges. The words of a visitor from Washington, D. C., show how the students of the college are regarded in contrast with other institutions. "Their appearance and productions are equal with those of Yale and Harvard. The ease with which they speak shows how well they are trained."

An Educated Laity.

Very truthfully and appositely was it affirmed by one of the speakers on education, at the recent synodical meeting at Lebanon, Pa., that the end of the existence of our church colleges is not mainly that we may have a preparatory school for the theological seminary, but that we may educate our laity. Our colleges do, indeed, serve as such preparatory schools, and we cannot exist as a church without them, for that very reason; but we cannot exist actively and aggressively as a church unless they fulfil their other function and educate our laity.

An uneducated laity means inaction, illiberality, narrow-mindedness, inability to see or provide for any interest that is not glaring, immediate, of the narrowest vicinage. It means a membership that does not read the church papers, is suspicious of synods, is alarmed at the taking of a congregational census, is impatient of any innovation however reformatory, does not care for services every Lord's day, is easily angered by "collections."

By an educated laity we do not mean a people that can read, write, and cipher, with a smattering of geography, grammar, and history. We need a people whose little learning has been increased into a stream that bears the freight of thought upon its calm depths, some thought at least, and that has become a power sufficient to be turned into action. It must be not only able to read, but have acquired the habit of read-

ing with taste for good reading. It must not only know how to cipher, but have learned what value money has, how much is needed for any definite object, how much is required by the church for its manifold activities. It must not only have some faint idea where India or Africa is, but realize that there are millions of souls there to whom the gospel ought to be preached. It must be liberally educated.

Our lay members are to take part in our ecclesiastical deliberations, legislation, executive work; to do so they must be educated. They are to serve upon Seminary and College boards, they are to be members of Mission and Publication Committees, they are to call pastors, be church officers, teachers in Sunday Schools. All these things call for education.

We need an educated laity, but one educated spiritually. Education sharpens the sword; but it does not constrain it to be drawn for God and the Church. That it may be drawn for Christ and not against Him, the Word and the Spirit must not be ignored, barred out, condemned. The college life must not be a selfish intellectualism, an unbelieving polish. It may be such, it has been such, there is reason to fear that in some institutions it is such.

But if we would educate our members we should educate them ourselves. Trace the subsequent careers of young men sent out of Lutheran families to colleges founded and fostered by other confessions, and you will see what becomes of them as a rule. Had our church founded a college in Eastern Pennsylvania, sixty or a hundred years ago, instead of some scant twenty, she would number a membership very different in quantity and importance. Unless she sends her sons to her own colleges now, she will simply duplicate her former losses. A faithful pastor will not be indifferent as to whether his members educate their children or not, as to where they educate them. He will advise with them, use his influence with them for their own welfare and that of the Church. We want a Lutheran laity for the pulpit as well as a Lutheran pulpit for our laity. We take hold of some of our problems at the wrong end. We forget the homely old proverb, and lock the stable door after the steed is stolen.—*The Lutheran.*

Our Colleges.

BY BISHOP E. B. KEPHART, D. D., LL. D.

We pause not to discuss the need of church-schools, for that is a solved problem with us, as a denomination.

The vital question with us just now is, the thorough equipment and the finances of our schools.

As to equipment, I do not wish to convey the thought that our institutions of learning are more inferior in this respect than like schools, fostered by other Christian bodies; but our motto should be, "The best possible equipment for our schools." This, the advancing state of learning at the present hour demands, as well as the importance of the work to be done.

There is not one department in the whole realm of human knowledge that is not open to investigation; and the generation now preparing to enter the college will be a generation of investigators in a much wider sphere than their predecessors. As they will be required to look over a broader field, so also must their qualifications be accordingly. As a rule, man's advance in knowledge is determined by the facilities afforded him for acquiring it. The time is upon us when the equipment of a college and its facilities for imparting instruction weigh much more with the intelligent student and the wise parent than does the fact that it is under the auspices of this or that denomination. Yes, the time is upon us when equipment and facilities for learning will determine what institution will get the students. It is a great source of pleasure to see the rapid progress that we have made in our school-work in the last twenty-five years, in the way of building and equipping; and what a grand opportunity there is yet for more advanced work in this direction. Is it not a little remarkable that some of our wealthy brethren do not seize upon the opportunity, and thus build for themselves a monument by adding large equipments to our schools?

As a rule, our institutions of learning are young; and, commencing to build as we did, almost on "borrowed capital," it should not be a subject of surprise that we are yet battling with college debts, and struggling to secure college endowments. As one has well said: The work of endowing colleges has, in most cases, been slow and gradual, attained with infinite patience, untold struggles, sublime self-denial, and many hopes deferred, which made the waiting hearts of trustees and faculty sick.

As to the ability of the Church to meet all these obligations, it is simply immense; and to question it would be an insult to our membership. Moreover, the willingness upon the part of the Church to meet these obligations is not a question. The many, many hearty responses given to the many calls by our people in

the past is a guaranty that in the present hour, and for the present need, they will not be found wanting.

A well-defined plan to secure both debt and endowment fund is of primary importance; and then a thorough organization of the forces to gather those funds is all-essential, also.

With plans well matured, and all the forces systematically organized, let there be a general rally throughout the whole Church on these college finances.—*Rel. Tel.*

Personals.

[Any announcement of Personals in Society items will not be repeated here.]

Prof. Deaner and wife spent the greater part of July in Maryland, at his father's.

Prof. Lehman and family were visiting at Mrs. Lehman's home, at Berne.

Miss Ada Burtner, of Mt. Clinton, Va., a former student, spent July with her brother, Rev. L. O. Burtner, at Keedysville, Md., and visited other relatives throughout Washington county.

Miss Annie Brightbill spent the last two weeks of July and the first week of August in Maryland, visiting friends in Hagerstown, Keedysville, Middletown and Myersville.

Miss Annie Keedy spent her vacation at Hagerstown, Md., with her sister, Mrs. Samuel Stine.

Miss Lillian Quigley, class of '81, spent a month in Keedysville, Md., visiting Miss Lottie Keedy.

Miss Evers and her brother spent the first two weeks of August in Virginia, visiting their grand-parents. During their visit, they visited Miss Minnie Harmon, at Petersburg, W. Va.

President Kephart preached the sacramental sermon, August 14th, at the Dillsburg campmeeting.

Miss Anna Gensemer will accompany Miss Sheldon to New York and study art with her.

Mr. E. S. Bowman has been preaching very acceptably to the people of Hagerstown, Keedysville and Boonsboro.

Ex-President Lorenz and family have returned from their trip to Cape May.

Mr. John L. Keedy, of the Class of '89, has accepted the professorship of Natural Science at San Joaquin College, Woodbridge, California.

Signers of American Independence.

"They are no more. They are dead. To their country they yet live, and live forever." Every American admires their genius, virtues and sacrifices. They are the founders of

the greatest government and noblest empire of the world. Its twin corner stones are liberty and religion. They stand out like stars of the first magnitude, growing brighter with each succeeding decade. To review their lives and study their character is but to learn how American liberty germinated and grew.

All were natives of American soil, save eight; yet these immigrated in youth or early manhood. Sixteen were born in the eastern, fourteen in the middle and eighteen in the southern colonies. Of the foreign born, two were from England, three from Ireland, two from Scotland and one from Wales.

No political body ever contained so large a proportion of highly educated members. Twenty-seven were regularly graduated in American and European Colleges, seven of whom were graduated from Harvard. Twenty were either academical or self-educated, as was Franklin. Nine only were ordinarily educated, but were men "of extensive reading, enlightened views and enlarged sagacity." Many had visited Europe and studied constitutional liberty. Twenty-five studied the institutions of their mother country on her soil.

The Signers were not prompted by selfishness or personal gain. Many were affluent, and sacrificed all. They had nothing to gain but liberty. The majority had a competency.

They were men of staunch character, of high social position, integrity and deep religious convictions. The avocations show the amount of political knowledge, observation and wisdom that was so characteristic of their work and deliberations. Twenty-four were members of the legal profession, true and faithful champions, if not the best, of constitutional liberties in the world. Thirteen were farmers, or rather affluent land proprietors; nine were merchants; five physicians; two mechanics; one a mariner, and one a surveyor.

Their ages were from twenty-seven to seventy. The ardent Rutledge was the youngest, and the venerable Franklin the oldest. The average ages at the time of the signing was forty-three years and ten months.

To-day many men do most worthy acts, but their future conduct blights their former record. The subsequent history of the Signers stands out like stars which grow brighter and brighter. Each act of their life is more manly and exhibits the greatness of their manhood. When they signed the Declaration of American Independence, they pledged their life, their fortunes, their honor, their all. Not one was false to that pledge. How they suffered! yea, even died from hardships. Some were im-

prisoned, others impoverished; all were tempted by bribes, and even threatened with wrath if they would not accept the promise. Such circumstances only strengthened them in their fidelity. They stood as firm as truth itself. The darkness of the hour made each more noble and grand. What examples for imitation! What an inheritance for future generations!

Of the fifty-six Signers, not one died with a stain on his name. (Can that be said of our political men at the close of the 19th century? Would that it could.) The majority rose to high stations in the nation. Two were presidents. Those two were most active in securing our independence. On the anniversary of this triumph they were called to their reward.

The Signers left monuments of patriotism. Their examples live, and they "will live in the influence which their lives and efforts, their principles and opinions now exercise, and will continue to exercise, on the affairs of men, not only in their own country, but throughout the civilized world."

KATAKEKOMMENA.

Twelve graduates are from Washington county, Md., within a radius of six miles. Since 1873 that county has had students in attendance at the college. It is the banner county of the conference.

Miss Sheldon will enter the New York Art Students' League the first week of September. She will take also private lessons. She will be absent from the college during the Fall Term. She has secured Miss Emma Dittmar, of Williamsport, Penna., as a substitute. Miss Dittmar is a graduate of Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport, in the Art Course. She took the gold medal when there were twenty-nine contestants. She taught private pupils in Williamsport, and also had classes in Lock Haven and Renovo. Her teaching is most highly recommended. Her crayon work is especially good. She is highly educated, and very pleasant. Her past success is a sufficient guarantee that she will succeed well with us.

Messrs. Long, Kleffman, and Benjamin and Joseph Daugherty, will enter Union Biblical Seminary. Some were offered special inducements if they would identify themselves with other churches. The offers were tempting and would have been a consideration financially. The proffered help was refused because their church was dearest, and they preferred to work their way through by sacrificing rather than to leave the church to secure aid.

Voices from the Past.

Demosthenes and Cicero Compared. The World's View of Suicide in Plutarch's Day, A. D. 90. From Plutarch, (Eng. Trans.)

Omitting an exact comparison of the respective faculties in speaking of Demosthenes and Cicero, yet this much seems fit to be said: "That Demosthenes, to make himself a master of rhetoric, applied all the faculties he had, natural or acquired, wholly that way; that he far surpassed in force and eloquence all his contemporaries in political and judicial speaking, in grandeur all the panegyric orators, and in accuracy all the logicians and rhetoricians of his day; that Cicero was highly educated, and by his diligent study became a most accomplished general scholar in all these branches, having left behind him numerous philosophical treatises of his own on Academic Principles; as, indeed, in his written speeches, both political and judicial, we see him trying to show forth his learning by the way, and one may discover the different temper of each of them in their speeches. For Demosthenes' oratory was without embellishment and jesting, wholly composed for real effect and seriousness; not smelling of the lamp, as Pytheas scoffingly said, but of the temperance, thoughtfulness, austerity, and grave earnestness of his temper. Whereas Cicero's love for mockery often ran him into scurrility; and in his love of laughing away serious arguments, in judicial cases, by jests and facetious remarks, with a view to the advantage of his clients, he paid too little regard to what was decent. Indeed Cicero was by natural temper very much disposed to mirth and pleasantry. But Demosthenes had constant care and seriousness in his look, and a thoughtful anxiety, which he seldom, if ever, set aside, and, therefore, was accounted by his enemies, as he himself confessed, morose and ill-natured.

Also, it was very evident, out of their several writings, that Demosthenes never touched upon his own praises but decently and without offence when it was needed, and for some weightier end; but, upon other occasions, modestly and sparingly. But Cicero's immeasurable boasting of himself in his orations argues him guilty of an uncontrollable appetite for distinction, his cry being evermore that crimes should give place to the gown, and the soldier's laurel to the tongue. And at last we find him extolling not only his deeds and actions, but his orations, also, as well those that were spoken as those that were published.

The power of persuading and governing the people did, indeed, equally belong to both, so that those who had armies and camps to command

stood in need of their assistance. But what are thought and commonly said most to demonstrate and try the tempers of men, namely, authority and place, by moving every passion, and discovering every frailty, these are things which Demosthenes never received; nor was he ever in position to give such proof of himself, having never obtained any eminent office, nor led any of those armies into the field against Philip which he raised by his eloquence. Cicero, on the other hand, was sent Quaestor into Sicily, and Proconsul into Cilicia and Cappadocia, at a time when avarice was at its height, and the commanders and governors who were employed abroad, as though they thought it a mean thing to steal, set themselves to seize by open force; so that it seemed no heinous matter to take bribes, but he that did it most moderately was in good esteem. And yet he, at this time, gave the most abundant proofs alike of his contempt of riches and of his humanity and good nature. And at Rome, when he was created consul in name, but indeed received sovereign and dictatorial authority against Cataline and his conspirators, he attested the truth of Plato's prediction, that then the miseries of States would be at an end, when by a happy fortune, supreme power, wisdom and justice should be united in one.

Finally, Cicero's death excites our pity; for an old man to be miserably carried up and down by his servants, flying and hiding himself from that death which was, in the course of nature, so close at hand, and yet at last to be murdered.

Demosthenes, though he seemed at first a little to supplicate, yet, by his preparing and keeping the poison by him, demands our admiration; and still more admirable was his using it. When the temple of the god no longer afforded him a sanctuary, he took refuge, as it were, at a mightier altar, freeing himself from arms and soldiers and laughing to scorn the cruelty of Antipater.

[This seems to have been Plutarch's view of suicide, and, in fact, the spirit of the age in which he lived. According to the philosophy of our day suicide manifests nothing but a weakness and very generally insanity.]

MATHEMATICAL CORNER.

All communications for this department should be addressed to Professor of Mathematics, Lebanon Valley College, Annville, Pa.

Arithmetic.

There is, perhaps, no branch of study in the entire list, as taught in the schools, to which more attention is paid than to arithmetic. We all know of the three R's which, even

in the memory of some of us, constituted the entire curriculum of study. Indeed, in the minds of some of today, Reading, 'Riting and 'Rithmetic are the all important things in a boy's education. They seem to be arranged in a sort of climax, too, for the last claims an especial degree of importance.

My experience as a teacher extends over nearly ten years. During most of this time it was my privilege to have in classes a large number of those who either had taught or were preparing to teach, and among all such there was nothing more in demand than arithmetic. In the examination of students for classification the same was observed. Usually the following dialogue would take place:—

"Do you want to study arithmetic?"

"Oh, Yes!" (always very decidedly.)

"What have you done in arithmetic?"

"Well, I have gone through Brooks' or Robinson's Complete three or four times, and very nearly through Robinson's or Greenleaf's Higher."

"And you want still more arithmetic?"

"Oh Yes! We can't get too much arithmetic; it is the most important branch."

A conversation similar to the above has taken place in an experience of less than ten years, scores, I should say hundreds of times, and only evidences the high estimate placed upon the study of this branch.

Now I do not want to underrate its importance, but want to raise the question whether it is not by many considerably overrated. The difficulty of the subject, which is sometimes quite imaginary, and the imperfect methods of teaching it may often necessitate the repetition of the study, but there is no subject which our students in the common schools and higher grades as well repeat so often, though others are as difficult and just as imperfectly taught.

True, there is perhaps no subject so practical to many, so closely connected with the every-day affairs of life, with the dollars and cents which constitute so large a part of some people's existence, and hence its importance. But it is also true that in the fact that it so practical is to be found the principal fault in the methods of teaching it. It is not taught in a practical way. With many, teaching arithmetic is simply teaching how to solve set problems, that have no relation to the affairs of life, first according to this rule, then according to another, then another and so on through the book. Any problem ever so practical, not immediately in

connection with some rule, is dark and full of mystery.

Let me give a bit of experience. When about fourteen or fifteen years old I had worked through Davies' Arithmetic, and pretty well through Greenleaf's Higher. My father was then in the milling and grain business. His method of computing the number of bushels of wheat in a wagon load was simple to him. Farmers generally brought wheat in sacks containing two or three bushels each. Several sacks were weighed, and the weight, after the sack was deducted, divided by the number of bushels. Thus the average weight per bushel was found. Now, if one bushel weighs so much, what will the number of bushels on the wagon weigh, and at sixty pounds a bushel, how many bushels are there? That was the problem and a very simple one too. One day he said, "Now, John, you work out how much wheat this man has." Well, my first thought was by what *rule* shall I work it? I thought of least common multiples, cancellation, complex fractions, decimals, proportion, &c., all of which I could work easily enough, but I didn't know which to use in this particular case, and I had to tell him I could not do it. "What," said he, "can't do that, and went to school so long and worked clear through the book?" He showed me how, and in five minutes had taught me more practical arithmetic than I had learned in the books during five or six years of school. I had solved many more difficult problems in the books, and could "catch" my father on a dozen in one day, but here was something practical, something not just as we had it in the books, and of course he had the advantage of me. The trouble was not that I had not enough arithmetic, for I had a great abundance, but in the way I had studied it, or, perhaps, in the way in which I had been taught, for I had scarcely learned how to study yet.

Is it not frequently so with our methods of teaching arithmetic? We teach how to solve difficult problems or rather how to "work sums," when we should teach the principles of arithmetic, or rather when we should lead the student to discover them for himself, and then require a frequent and promiscuous application of the same to practical problems that occur in the daily affairs or that come to the almost constant notice of any wide awake teacher. Not so much *rule* and *theory* but more *practice* should be the motto in teaching arithmetic, and the result would be more satisfactory, and there would be time even in the few years of a common school course for a few other things besides the three

R's, something that will broaden the minds of our young people, that will give them grander conceptions of life, that will lead them to a truer nobility of character.

NATURAL SCIENCE.

The study of the Natural Sciences as pursued in our institutions of learning at the present time is having an important result on the development of the minds of the age. It is no longer disputed that the mental discipline afforded by the sciences is among the very best and second to none. The practical uses to which a knowledge of the sciences may be put, is of the utmost importance. The advance along the lines of applied science has been largely due to the more thorough work done in our educational institutions. Thus by the study of the sciences two very important ends are attained. First, the mental discipline so necessary to rapid mental growth, and secondly, a training of the hand and eye to manipulation, which together with the former brings about a very desirable combination. The study of the natural sciences might, with great benefit, be pursued in the public schools, in an elementary way, with as important results mentally and a more thorough grasp of the subject in future time.

RELICS OF THE IRON AGE IN NORWAY.

Recently there have been some valuable finds of antiquities belonging to the iron age in Norway. At Notter, on the Christiania Fjord, there were found in a mound some bones, an iron pot with handles, a sword two feet six inches long, the handle having knobs of a yellow metal, an anvil and a pair of smith's tongs.

The mound, *Nature* says, was no doubt at one time situated close to the sea; it is now some three hundred yards inland. At Lauwig a large number of similar articles were discovered in two mounds.

—*Pop. Sci. News.*

A CURIOUS FACT.

It has been noticed, especially during the past few months and in connection with the recent floods, that vegetation of all kinds, covered for a considerable time by running water, has sustained comparatively little damage, while that covered for a similar time by standing water has been completely destroyed. It is supposed by some that the standing water acts like a lens, and thus produces a condition of heat that under the circumstances is fatal to plant growth.

We shall be glad to have questions for the Natural Science Department from our friends. Specimens of minerals or in any department of science

are welcome, and will be carefully labelled and placed in our collection, credited to the donor. We shall be glad to have a specimen or two from every student at the beginning of the next term.—*Ed. Sci. Dept.*

LITERARY SOCIETIES.

Kalozetean Literary Society.

J. T. Spangler, our regular editor, and one of our seniors, has been working at the headquarters of the Johnstown Relief Committee.

Kalozeteans come back to L. V. C. bringing with you all the students you can. We want them; we need them; the college needs them. Bid them welcome; for nothing so much encourages a new student as to hear some kindly welcome offered him by some of the older students.

Kalozetean means seekers of the beautiful, the noble, the grand, the sublime. Let us be worthy of our name. No man ever regretted having obtained a good education.

"Wisdom is the principal thing; therefore get wisdom, and with all thy getting, get understanding." These words were uttered by the wisest of mortals and yet behold his downfall! He who has spoken these beautiful words forgot them. Kalozeteans, see to it that you do not, like Solomon, forget this infallible rule.

Wisdom is *the* good thing; but understanding is the force which gives to wisdom its true and beautiful course. Wisdom prescribes the end to be attained, and the desire to be accomplished; "understanding directs the way and shows the times and places for practicing the lessons of wisdom."

READER'S CORNER.

The August *CENTURY* as a midsummer number comes as usual filled with matter both interesting and instructive. The chapter of the Lincoln History, describing "The Chicago Surrender," "Conspiracies in the North" and "Lincoln and the Church," is especially valuable, bringing to light many things that in war times were behind the screens; "The Stream of Pleasure—the River Thames," by Joseph and Elizabeth Pennell, profusely and beautifully illustrated; "Afternoon in a Ranch," by Mrs. Foote; "The Poison of Serpents," by Dr. Mitchell, and "Among the Cheyennes," by Frederick Remington are finely written and elegantly illustrated.

George W. Cable gives the true and extraordinary history of "The Haunted House in Royal Street;" Edward Bellamy, author of "Looking Backward," has a short story called "A Positive Romance;" and in this number is begun a three-part story by Joel Chandler Harris ("Uncle Remus") entitled "The Old Bascom Place." The illustrations are by Kemble. It contains other interesting articles. Published by THE CENTURY CO., Union Square, N. Y., at \$4.00 per year, 35c. per number.